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Weber's Guide 1926

POLYGONUM AUBERTII
THE MOST WONDERFUL FLOWERING
VINE. THIS PLANT IS TWO YEARS
OLD, GROWING ON OUR BELFRY.
GOOD STRONG PLANTS \$1.00 EACH
SEE PAGE 30





ELBERTA PEACH

See Page 6



JONATHAN APPLE

See Page 4



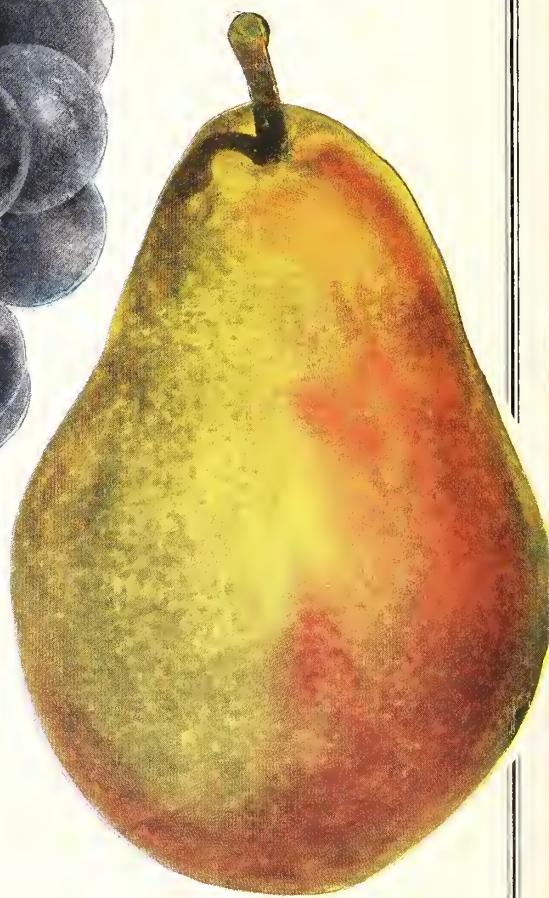
WORDEN GRAPE

See Page 12



MONTMORENCY CHERRY

See Page 6



BARTLETT PEAR

See Page 8

Introductory

It is with great pleasure that we present herewith copy of "Weber's Guide" for 1926. First of all we want to extend greetings and best wishes for a prosperous year in 1926 and to thank each and every one of our customers for their patronage during the past years and hope that we may have the pleasure of receiving your valued orders for the coming year.

Those who may receive copy of "Weber's Guide" and who have never purchased Nursery Stock from us, we ask that you give us a trial order.

We kindly ask those who receive copy of "Weber's Guide" to preserve same for reference. You will find much valuable information contained in same. It would also be a great favor to us if you would show same to your friends who may be in need of something in our line. We are always glad to mail copies to interested parties upon request.

With prices of fruit as high as they have been the past few years, it seems to us that the property owner should plant at least a part of his property to fruit of some kind suitable to his locality and not depend entirely upon farm crops. Diversified farming is the money-making proposition today.

Our facilities are the best of any nursery near St. Louis; we have large frost-proof concrete storage houses, 80 by 120 feet, 14 feet high, also storage cellars for bulbous stock. Our greenhouses cover over one-half acre and our cold-frames in which we keep our Perennial plants cover about 1 acre, so that we are prepared to handle your orders carefully.

All packing and filling of orders is personally superintended by members of the firm in the best possible manner; no distance is too great for our mode of packing. For spring shipments we carry a complete line of stock in our storage houses and can make shipments at any time during the winter and up to May 1st, and later according to weather conditions. In the fall we begin shipping about October 15th. All orders are packed under cover, avoiding exposure to sun, wind, frost, etc.

We extend a cordial invitation to visit our Nurseries. We, however, wish to announce that our offices will be closed all day Sunday excepting during the months of October and November, also March, April and May, when we will have open Sundays from 8 to 11:30 to accommodate those who cannot come during the week.

Soliciting your correspondence, inquiries and favors, we are

Yours truly,

H. J. WEBER & SONS NURSERY CO., INC.

Established 1867.

Incorporated 1903.

Capital, \$150,000.00.

100 Acres in Nursery

LOCATION—Nurseries and office located on Gravois Road, one and one-quarter miles west of the St. Louis City limits, nine miles southwest of the St. Louis Court House, and one and one-half miles west of the terminus of the Cherokee Street Car Line. We are one-half mile east of Gravois Station on the St. Louis, Cape Girardeau & Memphis branch of the Frisco R. R. We now have an Auto Bus Line leaving end of Cherokee car line passing by our office. Phone us for time of leaving.

Terms, Conditions and General Remarks

READ CAREFULLY BEFORE MAKING UP ORDER

Clause 1—**Terms** invariably cash.

Clause 2—**Remit by Postoffice or Express Money Order on St. Louis, Mo.; Registered Mail to Afton, Mo., or by Draft.** Please do not send private checks unless drawn on some St. Louis Bank. Address all correspondence to **H. J. Weber & Sons Nursery Company, Afton, Mo.**

C. O. D. Orders must be accompanied by one-half the amount in cash.

Clause 3—**Quotations.** Prices quoted in this catalogue are for the quantities specified. 1, 2 or 3 trees or plants of a kind are to be figured at the single price, 4 or more plants of a kind are to be figured at the 10 price, 40 trees of a kind at the 100 price. Example: 1 Oldenburg, 2 Wealthy, 3 Grimes, 2 Winesap, 2 York Imperial Apple are to be figured at the single price. If you take 4 trees of each variety mentioned above you are entitled to the 10 price. If you take 40 Apple or more, not less than 5 trees of a variety, you will be entitled to the 100 price, and so on throughout the catalogue. Thousand prices will be quoted on application where list of varieties accompanies the request. All orders are booked with the understanding that same shall be void should injury befall the stock from drouth, fire, hail, frost or other causes beyond our control.

Clause 4—**Non-Warranty Clause.** If nursery stock proves untrue to the name under which it is sold by us, a replacement of the stock, as originally ordered, without charge, or a refund of the purchase price shall be a complete satisfaction of our liability. Except for such liability, we give no undertaking or warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, growth, productivity, or any other matter on any nursery stock we sell. We assume no liability for delays in delivery, or for non-delivery of nursery stock caused by frost, fire, flood, drouth, hail, strikes, embargoes, war or other causes beyond our control. Our responsibility ceases upon the delivery of stock in good condition. Complaints, if any, must be made within five days after delivery. Railroad, Express Companies and boat lines must be held responsible for losses in case of delay or damage in transit.

Clause 5—**Free Packing.** We pack free all orders sold at catalogue prices, in the best possible manner, in bales or boxes with moss or excelsior.

Clause 6—**No Cartage** to freight depots, express offices or wharves in St. Louis.

Clause 7—**City of St. Louis and Suburban Deliveries.** Our delivery trucks will make trips to the various sections of St. Louis and suburban points during the seasons. Orders to go this way must be left entirely to us as to the time of delivery. We combine a number of orders for one section in making these deliveries.

Clause 8—**Special Deliveries.** Parties desiring delivery on a certain day must order "Express Shipment" of their order and must pay **Express charges**. Order must be plainly marked

"**Special Delivery**," and must give date on which delivery is to be made, weather conditions permitting.

Clause 9—**Railroad Facilities.** We have the St. Louis and Memphis R. R. branch of the Frisco System within one-half mile of the office. Our station is Gravois, Mo. Carload shipments are loaded here. This with the St. Louis facilities enables us to make prompt shipments on direct lines.

Clause 10—**Early Orders.** Customers should send in orders as early as possible; do not wait until the last minute and then expect to get immediate delivery. Wishing to serve our patrons in the best possible manner is the reason we ask for early orders.

Clause 11—**Directions.** Observe carefully that your **Name, Postoffice, County and State** are plainly written on your order; also state whether to be sent by freight or express, and by what route. If no directions are given, we will use our best judgment. Use order sheet enclosed.

Clause 12—**Errors.** Any errors that may occur in filling orders must be reported within five days after receipt of goods. We will immediately correct same. Complaints entered after the above stated time will not be entertained.

Clause 13—**Losses.** All stock will be sent out in good condition. We do not guarantee stock to live, nor do we make up any losses whatever due to climatic conditions or after culture on the part of the purchaser. Immediately upon receipt of stock, open the package and ascertain the condition of same; check up the varieties and compare with your order and report to us at once any complaints that are to be made. If package has become frosted or dry en route, treat as per instructions given under "**Directions for Transplanting and Care of Trees, Shrubs, etc.**"

Clause 14—**Replacing.** We do not replace stock that may die at the price quoted in this list. Our responsibility ceases upon the delivery of stock in good condition. Complaints, if any, must be made within five days after delivery, when we will at once rectify or allow deductions. We will not permit any deductions from invoices unless the above conditions have been complied with.

Clause 15—**Insurance.** A great many people want the nurseryman to stand all the losses, whether due to climatic conditions, planting, after care, etc. For such customers we have decided to offer an insurance proposition, as follows: If the purchaser desires insurance on stock purchased, we will insure the growth of such stock as we may deliver (excepting injury sustained by fire, cattle, horses, hogs, accidental, willful or malicious destruction and floods) until the first day of September after delivery; provided that purchaser adds twenty-five per cent (25%) to the amount of the purchase price and pays the total amount on or before the day of delivery so that proper entry can be made on our books. Purchaser is to notify us promptly on the first day of September as to the losses claimed so that we can investigate and issue proper credits: under no conditions are dead trees or plants to be removed until we have had an opportunity to investigate in case we should desire to do so.

Terms, etc.—Continued

Clause 16—Substitution. It is customary, should the supply of a variety become exhausted (as will occasionally occur in all establishments), to substitute in its place a similar sort, if there is such. Should it be desired for us not to do this, please state on your order, "No substitution."

Clause 17—Selections. Persons not acquainted with the different varieties can leave the selection to us, in which case we will select as if planting for ourselves.

Directions for Transplanting Trees, Shrubs, etc.

Preparation of the Soil.—For fruit trees the soil should be dry, either natural or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. The soil should be well prepared by plowing at least twice beforehand, using a subsoil plow after the common one at the second plowing. On new, fresh land manuring will be unnecessary, but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops of clover, or well decomposed manure or compost. To insure a good growth of fruit trees, lands should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

Preparation of the Trees Before Planting.—This is one of the most important operations to be performed, and one in which the most fatal errors are liable to be committed. The object of pruning is twofold: First, to secure a head properly shaped and sufficiently open to the sun and air for the successful ripening of the fruit. Second, to prepare the natural balance between the roots and branches of the trees that a healthy growth may be secured.

When young trees are removed from the nursery, roots are often broken or bruised, as will be the case however careful the digging, packing and transportation may be performed, and it becomes necessary that the balance should be preserved by a proper and judicious pruning. This pruning should be adapted to the size and condition of the tree, and at the same time the form should not be forgotten. It should be so close as to enable the roots to supply the demand for sap from the remaining branches, and at the same time, no growth already secured should be wasted.

In both Standard and Dwarf Trees, it will be usually found a safe rule to cut back, when pruning at transplanting, one-half of the growth of the previous season. The ends of the large roots should be made smooth with a sharp knife, where they have been roughly cut with the spade in digging, always cutting from the bottom of the root with an outward cut. New roots will form, and the injured parts heal more readily with this attention.

Planting with Dynamite.—We recommend the use of dynamite to every planter of trees. It is the up-to-date way of planting all kinds of trees.

1st. It is more economical than any other method.

2nd. It costs little or any more than digging a proper sized hole with the spade.

3rd. Dynamiting the soil conserves moisture and prevents the big losses during dry seasons that are common with spade-dug holes.

4th. Trees planted with dynamite make as much growth in two years as spade-set trees will in four years.

5th. Dynamite breaks up the ground for 12 to 15 feet in diameter and 5 feet deep, kills all insects and fungous growth contained in the soil.

6th. Dynamite-set trees bear fruit one to two years sooner than spade-set trees, and live longer.

Write to the E. I. DuPont Nemours Powder Co., Wilmington, Delaware, and ask them to send you their "Instruction Book" on "Tree Planting" with dynamite.

Planting with Spade.—The holes should be dug large enough in the first place to receive the roots of the trees without cramping or bending them from their natural position. The tree having been properly pruned, should be held upright and the earth filled in around the roots, the finest and best soil from the surface being worked in among them, filling every space and bringing every root fully in contact with it. When the hole has been half filled, pour in a pail or two of water; let this settle well, then finish the planting by placing soil enough about the trees to raise the surface somewhat higher than elsewhere, and press the soil carefully down with the foot. Care must be taken against planting too deep; when the earth settles about the tree it should stand at the same height as when in the nursery. When set in Autumn, it is well to raise a mound of earth about the trees a foot or more in height. This will keep them from being swayed by the winds or thrown out by the frost during the winter. It should be removed in the spring. In planting Dwarf trees, the stock on which they are budded should be under ground.

Staking.—If trees are tall or in exposed situations, they should be supported by stakes to prevent injury from the action of the wind. Staking is done in the best manner by driving two strong stakes firmly in the ground, one on each side of the tree, about a foot distant from it, and fastening the tree between them with bands of straw or other soft material, so that it may be kept in an upright position without chafing until the roots obtain a firm hold upon the soil.

Mulching.—This is properly done by placing a layer of coarse manure or litter from three to six inches deep about the tree, extending one to two feet further in each direction than the roots. This keeps the ground moist and of equal temperature, rendering watering unnecessary, and is in all respects preferable to it. Trees properly mulched are more certain to live and make much greater growth than those which are not so treated.

Cultivation After Planting.—Here is the grand opportunity for the success of the skillful fruit grower. It is not enough

Clause 18—Transportation. Every care is taken to secure safe and prompt transportation. The forwarders alone must be held responsible for loss or delay in transit.

Clause 19—Inspection. Our nurseries are annually inspected by the State Entomologist and have been found free of San Jose Scale and other dangerous insects and diseases. A copy of certificate of inspection will be attached to every package that leaves our establishment.

Clause 20—Notice. The prices in this list abrogate previous quotations and are made on stock to be strictly first class in the grades named. Please do not compare our prices with firms quoting on mailing size trees and plants only.

for him that his trees are of the choicest sorts, selected with regard to the climate and adaptation to the uses for which they are designed; that they are properly pruned and planted in dry, mellow soil, thoroughly enriched and prepared for their reception; protected from the winds by properly staking, and that they are in perfect shape and thriftiness. He knows very well that all this may be properly and well done, at great expense, and without further care be followed by an entire failure, so he watches their growth and defends them from their enemies that the cankerworm and caterpillar do not find safe lodgment among the branches; or the borer cut about them or the cattle obtain access to them by neglected gates or fence, and break down the branches. He is well repaid, for they thrive and grow rapidly; the shoots are vigorous; the bark clean and smooth, and soon a most abundant crop of superior fruit testifies to his wisdom and care. His neighbor, perhaps with better soil and equal care and experience in planting, having at the outset neglected these apparently trivial but really important matters, sees, instead of thrifty trees loaded with luscious fruit, the wreck of his hope in a few mossy, scraggy, misshapen specimens of what he considers his ill-fortune, and hastens to remove. He, too, is justly rewarded for his neglect, as is his more prosperous neighbor for care.

Those who are obliged to plant trees in a field of grain or grass should see that all such are carefully mulched with rough manure, and that the ground is kept loose and moist about the trees. A hoed crop is greatly preferable in such plantation for the first five years. After a growth for this time, standard apple, pear, cherry and plum trees will grow and produce fairly in turf. The dwarf trees and peaches should be well mulched every year with loose manure and the ground thoroughly cultivated. They will amply repay for this attention in the increased quantity and improved quality of the fruit.

Pruning.—Pruning after the first year should be varied according to the purpose of the planter and the variety of the tree. It should be trimmed as early as possible up to the height it is intended the future head should be, and the cutting off of large limbs may not in the future be necessary. The removal of large branches should be avoided in all cases whenever it is possible to do so, as decay is liable to commence at the point of separation and extend into the trunk; whenever it is done the wound should be carefully pared smooth and a coating of paint or grafting wax applied to protect the action of the weather. After the removal of lower branches until the head has reached the desired height, the only pruning needed is to remove such branches as are crossing and interfering with each other, and keep the heads in a symmetrical shape and well open to the sun and air. Trees should receive proper shape by judicious pruning and attention early in the spring of each year, while they are young, and very little pruning will be necessary afterward. When trees are to be pruned and trained for specific purposes and in a special manner, the orchardist will find full directions in the standard works on horticulture which may be read with great benefit and followed with success, but are beyond the scope of an ordinary catalog.

Grape Vines require a dry, mellow, well-drained soil, deeply worked and well enriched, with a warm, sunny exposure. In planting, give the roots plenty of room and settle soil firmly about them. All newly planted vines should be cut back to 2 to 3 buds or eyes as soon as planted. Two sprouts or canes should be allowed to grow the following summer and should be carefully tied to stakes to keep them from becoming broken in cultivation, winds, etc. The following winter these canes should be cut back to five feet and tied to the lower wire of the trellis, which should be put up the following fall or winter after planting. For the subsequent pruning of vines as well as trees, planters would do well to consult some practical work on the subject.

Berries should have a strong soil and be kept under constant cultivation. Mulching is of special value. Raspberries and Blackberries should have old wood cut out each year and new canes pinched off when three feet high. Strawberries should be mulched late in the fall; uncover the crowns early in spring; remove mulch after fruiting and spade in light dressing of manure.

Currants and Gooseberries need heavy mulching and pruning, so that new wood will have room to grow.

Roses should have a deep, rich, well-drained soil, and should be severely pruned every spring before the buds start, cutting back all the last growth to three or four buds, except climbing roses, which may be first allowed to partly cover the space desired. Old decayed branches should never remain. Every autumn compost should be placed around the stems of the plants and spaded into the ground in the following spring.

Treatment of Trees That Have Been Frozen in the Packages, Received During Frosty Weather, or After Long Exposure. Place the package, unopened, in a cellar or some such place, cool, but free from frost, until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Treated thus they will not be injured by the freezing. If dried from long exposure, bury entirely under the ground, soaking well with water, or place in water from 12 to 24 hours, and prune more closely than ordinarily.

A COMPLETE SPRAY CALENDAR

For Winter and Summer as used and recommended by the B. G. Pratt Co., New York,
Manufacturers of Scalecide and Sulfocide

(Never omit "Standard Sprays" and add the "Special Sprays" as needed.)

After ten years of comparative work with most of the best-known commercial sprays, we have settled on the following spraying program in our own large orchard operations as giving the best results obtainable. Using this program, we have packed 95% A-grade apples from tree-run without thinning.

In the last few years many of our friends and customers have followed it with most gratifying results.

Mr. George T. Powell of Ghent, N. Y., writes: "Never produced a crop of apples of so fine a quality." "It seems that everything you have brought out so far has proven a success. * * * My apple trees are the finest in this locality as well as the apples."

FIRST STANDARD SPRAY.
(Dormant or Scale Spray.)

For Apples, Pears, Quinces, Cherries, Peaches, Plums and Small Fruits.

Spray any time in the fall after the leaves have fallen and the wood has hardened, or in the spring before the buds show green, providing it is not too cold, say 40° Fahr., using "Scalecide," 1 gallon to 15 gallons of water (3-50). Spray thoroughly from the topmost twig down to the base of the tree at the ground, using a fine, misty spray, completely saturating the tree until the material starts to drip.

It is well to let the material run down around the base of the tree, as it aids in controlling diseases and insects there.

Make the fall application for pear psylla and peach leaf curl. Make the delayed dormant application for aphis, pear thrips, leaf roller and tent caterpillars. Make either fall or spring application for scale, bud moth, case-bearer, cankers, both fungous and blight and collar rot.

Be sure your spray-tank is clean before you start to spray.

SPECIAL SPRAY NO. 1.

Sometimes called the "Scab," "Cluster-bud" or "Pink" spray, and is almost becoming a Standard Spray.

For Apples, Pears and Quinces.

When the buds are still in cluster, just before the blossoms begin to show color, use "Sulfocide" 1 gal. to 200 gallons of water, without any poison.

For chewing insects use arsenate of lead or cal-arsenate combined with Sulfocide, one heaping teaspoonful to each gallon of spray (3/4 of a pound to 50 gallons). Dilute Sulfocide, 1 quart to 50 gallons of water. Cal-arsenate may be combined with Sulfocide with or without Kayso. When arsenate of lead is used be sure to follow these directions: Use the same quantity of Kayso as of arsenate of lead; mix Kayso in the water first, arsenate of lead second, and Sulfocide last, after all the water has been added.

For Peaches, Plums, Apricots and Stone Fruits.

When the buds are ready to open and just show color, use "Sulfocide," 1 gallon to 200 gallons of water. Use soap or Kayso as a spreader.

A poison spray at this time is usually not necessary on stone fruits, but if it is desirable use the Kayso, arsenate of lead and Sulfocide combination described above. Three pounds of arsenate of lead to 200 gallons of water is all that is considered safe on stone fruits. Never use cal-arsenate on stone fruits.

SECOND STANDARD SPRAY.

For Apples, Pears and Quinces.

For the control of Codling Moth (wormy fruit) and fungous troubles, but generally too late for scab.

This spray is most important and should never be omitted or delayed, and must be very thorough.

As soon as the bees leave the blossom, and not later than ten days after the petals fall, spray with one pound of Kayso, one pound of arsenate of lead and one quart of Sulfocide to 50 gallons of water; or 1/2 pound of Kayso, one pound of cal-arsenate and one quart Sulfocide to 50 gallons of water. Follow directions carefully: Mix Kayso in the water first, arsenate of lead second and Sulfocide last, after all the water has been added. Never spray in full bloom. Direct the spray into the open calyces.

For Peaches and Stone Fruits.

Just as the shucks or withered blossoms are falling from the newly-formed fruit, spray with 3/4 pound Kayso, 3/4 pound arsenate of lead and one quart Sulfocide to 50 gallons of water. Follow directions carefully: Always mix Kayso in the water first, arsenate of lead second and Sulfocide last, after all the water has been added. This spray is for brown rot and for curculio, the little insects that sting the peaches and plums and make wormy fruit. Never use cal-arsenate on peaches, plums or stone fruits.

For later spraying of peaches, plums, cherries and apricots, use Sulfocide and soap alone every few weeks until picking time. Peaches sprayed with Sulfocide and soap from one to three days before picking, will keep in marketable condition five to ten days longer than where not sprayed. The spray material does not show on the fruit, cannot be tasted and is non-poisonous.

SPECIAL SPRAYS NO. 2 and NO. 3.

Where leaf spot or black rot is prevalent, or a late batch of codling moth is feared, repeat **Second Standard Spray** ten days later, and for the second brood, six weeks after the petals fall.

Never use Lead Arsenate with "Sulfocide."

ORANGES AND CITRUS TREES.

"Scalecide" has been used for many years for the control of scale insects on citrus trees.

Use "Scalecide" 1 to 50 or 60 parts of water during the dormant season as you would Lime-Sulfur for scale. Repeat as often as necessary. For white fly, rust mites, etc., use one gallon of Sulfocide and two gallons of Scalecide to 200 gallons of water—mix Sulfocide in the water first. In some citrus sections this combination has also proven very effective for the control of citrus scab and citrus aphids.

EVERGREENS AND CONIFERS.

Spray with "Scalecide," 1-25, just before the new growth starts in the spring.

SPRAYING SMALL FRUITS.

Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries and Blackberries.

Never omit a dormant spray with "Scalecide," 1 gallon to 15 gallons of water, before the leaves come out—it will repay many times the cost and trouble. It cleans them of many insects and diseases, making the summer spray with "Sulfocide" more effective.

Spray just before blossoming with "Sulfocide," 1 part to 200 parts of water, and again when the fruit sets and as often as occasion demands.

Add soap or **Kayso** as described under spraying peaches.

Dust with 1 part Cal-Arsenate and 2 parts Lime for chewing insects.

SPRAYING VEGETABLES.

We spray everything in the garden subject to fungi once every two weeks according to weather conditions.

Beans, tomatoes, eggplant, peppers, cucumbers, squash and melons should be sprayed every ten days or two weeks from the time they start through the ground with "Sulfocide," 1 gal. to 200 gallons of water (one quart to 50 gallons, or one ounce to 1 1/2 gallons water). For chewing insects use 3/4 pound of cal-arsenate or arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of water. When combined with Sulfocide, cal-arsenate can be used with or without Kayso. But if arsenate of lead is used, use an equal amount of Kayso and follow the directions: Mix Kayso in the water first, arsenate of lead second and Sulfocide last, after all the water has been added. Or dust the plants with one part cal-arsenate and two parts hydrated or slackened lime.

"Sulfocide" has been used for years by the vegetable growers of Florida with wonderful results. String beans and tomatoes are sometimes dipped in "Sulfocide" after picking to insure safe arrival at market.

Several years ago two men planted three acres of beans together. One wanted to spray and the other did not, so the patch was divided in two equal parts. The man who sprayed with "Sulfocide" sold his crop for over \$1,100; the man who did not spray picked only 36 hampers. (Address furnished on request.)

SPRAYING POTATOES.

We have not had occasion to use any other fungicide on our potatoes for ten years.

Potatoes require a little stronger mixture than other vegetables. Use one gallon of Sulfocide and six pounds cal-arsenate to 150 gallons of water (with or without Kayso). Or use arsenate of lead instead of cal-arsenate, but be sure to use an equal quantity of Kayso: mix Kayso in the water first, arsenate of lead second and Sulfocide last, after all the water has been added. Start when the vines come through the ground and keep the new growth covered.

For aphis on potatoes and tomatoes, first add one gallon of Sulfocide to 200 gallons of water and then add two gallons of Scalecide. Do not use any poison with this combination.

SPRAYING FLOWERS.

For mildew and blight on roses, hollyhocks, carnations, chrysanthemums, peonies, etc., spray with 2 ozs. of "Sulfocide" to 3 gals. of water (1 part to 200 parts of water) every ten days or two weeks, to which a little soap is added.

If 2 ozs. common laundry soap is softened by boiling and added to each 3 gals. "Sulfocide" spray, it will spread better and leave practically no marking on rose leaves.

If Aphis are present, add 1 teaspoonful Black Leaf 40 to each gallon of spray. "Sulfocide and Scalecide" as recommended for potatoes and fruits, cannot be used on roses and some flowers.

PROPORTIONS FOR MEASURING SMALL QUANTITIES OF "SULFOCIDE."

One ordinary cup or tumbler—8 oz. or 1/2 pint or 1/4 of a quart, 1 to 200.

1 teaspoonful to 1 1/2 qts. water or 6 cupfuls.

1 oz. to 6 qts. water (1 1/2 gals.)

1 cupful (8 oz.) to 12 1/2 gals. water.

1 pint to 25 gals. water.

1 quart to 50 gals. water.

2 quarts to 100 gals. water.

CAL-ARSENATE AND ARSENATE OF LEAD.

One heaping teaspoonful to 1 gal. of water makes approximately the proportion of 3 lbs. to 200 gallons of water.

We are the Western Distributing Agents for "Scalecide" and "Sulfocide," for the B. G. Pratt Co., New York, N. Y., and Hackensack, N. J.

Write us for booklets and price list on Insecticides.

Fruit Department

ATTENTION, BUYERS OF NURSERY STOCK!

Please note that we specify age, caliper and approximate height of our fruit trees; there is no guesswork when you buy from us. Kindly remember this when placing your order.

STANDARD APPLE

Our supply of 2-year apple for spring 1926 delivery will be limited, and on account of the heavy demand we kindly ask our patrons to place their orders promptly upon receipt of this catalogue.

PLANT standard apple trees from 30 to 40 feet apart each way, according to the nature of the soil.

At 30 feet apart it takes 48 trees per acre; 40 feet apart it takes 27 trees per acre.

	Each	10	100
Extra selected trees.....	\$0.90		
2-year, 11/16 to 1 inch, 5 ft. and up.....	.70	\$6.00	\$50.00
2-year, 9/16 to 11/16, 4 ft. and up.....	.60	5.00	40.00
2-year, 7/16 to 9/16, 3 1/2 ft. and up.....	.55	4.50	35.00

SUMMER OR EARLY VARIETIES

Early Harvest.—Medium to large, flat, pale yellow; good. Tree a fair grower and bearer. July.

Fameuse (Snow Apple).—Medium to large; a handsome, deep crimson, white-fleshed apple of high flavor and best quality; very productive. August and September.

Oldenburg (Russian).—Medium to large; striped, mostly red. Best summer cooking apple; tree hardy, early and a good bearer. July and August.

Red June.—Medium size, red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; an abundant bearer. July.

Yellow Transparent (Russian).—Skin clear white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe; flesh white, tender, sprightly sub-acid; good early bearer. July.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

King David.—A beautiful apple, resembles Jonathan in color. Tree strong, vigorous grower, healthy, bears young. September.

Maiden Blush.—Large, flat, pale yellow; beautiful blush; mild, sub-acid; valuable for market, cooking and drying. September.

Wealthy.—Fruit medium, oblate, skin smooth, whitish-yellow, shaded with deep red in the sun, splashed and spotted in the shade. Flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid, very good. August to September.

EARLY WINTER VARIETIES

Grimes.—Medium to large, roundish, oblate, slightly conical, large specimens oblong. Skin yellowish-white, with a mild sub-acid, agreeable good to best flavor. September to December.

Jonathan.—Medium size, unless thinned on tree, when it becomes a 'air size; form roundish, conical; skin thin and smooth, the ground clear, light yellow, nearly covered with lively red stripes and deepening into brilliant or dark red in the sun, flesh white, rarely a little pinkish; very tender and juicy; mild, sprightly vinous flavor. September to December.

WINTER VARIETIES

Arkansas (Mammoth Black Twig).—A seedling of Winesap, which it resembles in every way except that the tree is a better and much more vigorous grower, more hardy, and the fruit is much larger. Color dark red; flesh firm; flavor mild. A good keeper. One of the best. October to May.

Bailey's Sweet.—Tree hardy, vigorous, upright, spreading, productive. Fruit large, roundish, conical, color yellowish shaded and slightly striped with red. Thickly covered with small dots. Flesh white, tender, with a honeyed sweet flavor. Good. November to March.

Arkansas Black.—Large, very dark red, smooth, roundish flat, lightly dotted white; flesh yellow, sub-acid; long keeper. November to April.

Newton Pippin.—Fruit medium, oblate, slightly conic, yellow. Washed with light red, richly splashed with deeper red. Flesh yellow, crisp, tender, with a rich vinous flavor. October to February.

Black Ben.—Of the Ben Davis type, said to be better than Gano. Fruit large, deep red, long keeper, good shipper and sells well on the market. September to February.

Delicious.—This variety should be in every orchard. Fruit large, almost covered with beautiful dark red, blending to yellow at the blossom end. Sweet, pleasant flavor, only enough acid to make it pleasing. Flesh crisp, juicy, fine grained, melting. September to February.

Ben Davis.—Large, roundish, oblong, red striped, very handsome. Mild, sub-acid, not rich. Tree very vigorous, hardy and productive. This is one of the safest and most profitable market apples grown in this country at present. October to March.

Gano.—Tree very healthy, vigorous, hardy, having stood 32 degrees below zero without injury. A rapid grower, large and spreading in orchard. Color bright red without stripes or blotches. Similar but superior to Ben Davis. Large and even in size. Prolific bearer and a good keeper. October to March.

Northwestern (Greening).—A Wisconsin seedling of great promise, having taken first prize at their State societies. Tree a good grower and hardy. Fruit yellow, smooth, rich, of good size, resembling Grimes' Golden in shape and color. Good quality. November to December.

Rome Beauty.—Large, roundish flat; bright red, mild, sub-acid, very good. A good grower and early bearer. November to March.

Spitzenburg (Esopus).—Large, round, brilliant red, with gray dots. Flesh firm, rich, crisp, juicy, delicious. A fine apple where it succeeds. October.

Stayman.—Tree is a vigorous grower, drooping in habit and adapts itself to soils and situations; fruit large size, bright red color and produced in large quantities. A profitable market variety. October to March.

Winesap.—Medium, conical, dark red; very smooth. Acid to sub-acid, juicy and rich, very valuable for both family and market. Tree very hardy and an early and constant bearer. December to April.

Huntsman.—Fruit large, flat, deep yellow; very mild, sub-acid, fine-grained. Very good. Valuable for family and market. Tree fair grower and good bearer, but does not bear heavily while young. October to April.

Yellow Bellflower.—Large to very large; oblong, pale yellow, sometimes blushed; acid to sub-acid, rich and good. Tree a fine spreading grower and hardy. October to January.

York Imperial.—Medium to large, oblate; color white, shaded with crimson; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and sub-acid; a good bearer and keeper; one of the best winter apples. November to April.

Janet (Rawles).—Also called Geneton. Medium to large when grown on good soil and not allowed to overbear; flat, conical striped, red, sub-acid; very good for market and family use. Good cider apple. October to April.

CRAB APPLES

Same price as Apple.

Florence.—Originated in Minnesota. Fruit medium in size; color carmine when well colored; flesh yellowish, fine, acid. Excellent for cooking and for jelly. Valuable for early market. Tree hardy and spreading; bears when young and inclined to overbear.

Transcendent.—Medium size; flavor pleasant and agreeable; extremely hardy.

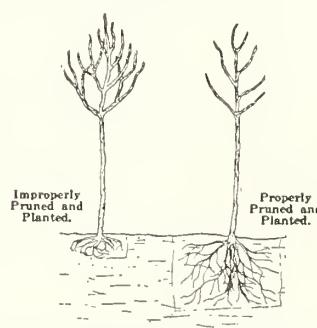
Hyslop.—Large size, beautiful dark crimson. Hangs in clusters. September.

A Table Showing the Number of Trees or Plants to the Acre.

Distance.	No. of trees.		
1 foot apart each way.....	43,560	12 feet apart each way....	302
2 feet apart each way.....	10,890	13 feet apart each way....	257
3 feet apart each way....	4,840	14 feet apart each way....	222
4 feet apart each way....	2,702	15 feet apart each way....	193
5 feet apart each way....	1,742	16 feet apart each way....	170
6 feet apart each way....	1,210	17 feet apart each way....	150
7 feet apart each way....	888	18 feet apart each way....	134
8 feet apart each way....	680	19 feet apart each way....	128
9 feet apart each way....	537	20 feet apart each way....	109
10 feet apart each way....	434	25 feet apart each way....	68
11 feet apart each way....	360	30 feet apart each way....	40

Rule.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

Distances for planting various fruits will be given under respective headings in this catalogue.



Proper planting and cultivation with correct pruning is the best insurance on an orchard. See page 2 for complete directions.

Weber's Collection Leading Varieties of Apple



JONATHAN



ARKANSAS



DELICIOUS



YELLOW TRANSPARENT



WINESAP



WEALTHY



STAYMAN



GRIMES



YORK IMPERIAL

Peach

The Peach is probably the finest of our fruits; everybody delights in the flavor of a fine, juicy Peach. In this section, select high, dry lands, northern or western exposure preferred.

In order to preserve the continued healthy growth of the trees and the fine quality of the fruit, the trees should have careful and severe pruning at least every two years, so as to preserve a round, vigorous head, with plenty of young wood. The land should not be seeded to grass, but kept in constant cultivation. Fertilize with occasional crops of Cowpeas, Rye or other legume, plowing the crop in while in green state. Wood ashes are a fine fertilizer where it can be obtained. When borers appear on trees under five years it is best to hunt them and destroy. This should be done annually in May and September. They are found just under the ground level, directly above the roots. When the trees attain the age of five years, the borer can be killed by using "Paradichlorobenzene." This is a new crystal, which when put around tree, and covered over with ground, will kill by the gases which form. For further information, write us. For Scale Insects, use "Scalecide" in the fall after leaves have fallen.

We have this year arranged our Peach list as nearly as possible according to time of ripening. We think this will make it easier for our customers to make up their order, beginning with the earliest and on through the list to the latest.

Plant Peach 20 feet apart, 109 trees to the acre.

	Each	10	100
1-year, 11/16 and up, 5 to 7 ft.	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$45.00
1-year, 9/16 to 11/16, 4 1/2 to 6 ft.	.50	4.50	35.00
1-year, 7/16 to 9/16, 3 1/2 to 4 ft.	.40	3.50	25.00

Peach are in exceedingly heavy demand and stock is limited. Place your order early while our stock is complete.

VARIETIES.

Wheeler (Red Bird Cling).—Fruit larger than Greensboro, round, flesh white, juicy; tough skin nearly covered with deep red. A good shipper. July 1st to 5th.

Mayflower.—Originated in North Carolina; very early; color perfectly red; a valuable market sort. Perfectly hardy in bud and a heavy bearer. July 5th to 10th.

Greensboro.—The largest and most beautifully colored of the extra early peaches. A freestone; flesh white, juicy and excellent. July 10th to 15th.

Carman.—Large, resembles Elberta in shape; color creamy white, with deep blush; skin very tough; flesh tender, fine flavor and quite juicy. One of the hardest in bud. In shipping qualities and freedom from rot it is unsurpassed. Profitable market variety. July 10th to 15th.

Belle.—Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and excellent flavor; the fruit is uniformly large and showy; a very prolific bearer. July 15th to 20th.

Mamie Ross (Cling).—Very large, oblong; color similar to Chinese Cling, but has more of a red cheek. With us one of the best early clingstones. July 20th to 25th.

Rochester.—A new yellow freestone variety. The fruit is large, yellow, sweet, juicy and of delicious flavor, keeping and shipping well; skin prettily blushed. Tree strong grower and hardy; prolific bearer. Ripens about July 25th.

Crawford Early.—The best early yellow freestone; one of our oldest varieties. Ripens about August 1st.

Champion.—Originated at Nokomis, Ill. Flavor delicious, sweet, rich, juicy, surpassing all other early varieties. Skin creamy white with red cheek. Early, productive and large. Perfect freestone. August 10th to 15th.

Goldfinch (Ey. Elberta).—Color beautiful yellow, red on the sunny side; flesh juicy and sweet. August 10th to 15th.

Ede.—Large to very large; a rich orange yellow; flesh yellow, small stone; melting, rich, highly flavored. Freestone. August 15th to 20th.

Elberta.—Supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling, but is entirely free. Very large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and of high quality; exceedingly prolific; sure bearer and hardy. August 15th to 20th.

J. H. Hale.—"Everybody has heard of this variety; ripens about the same time as Elberta; said to be larger and better flavored; highly colored." We have only a limited number to offer this year. August 15th to 20th.

Wilma.—A splendid new variety. In growth it is strong and stocky, with large, dark green foliage. A seedling of Elberta; ripens about ten days later. This variety is being largely planted up in the Lake regions and is believed by many to be the coming leading commercial variety. End of August.

Rex (Late Elberta).—Almost identical with Elberta, but ripens several weeks later. Fine market peach, good shipper.

Crawford Late.—Ripens from 14 to 20 days later than the Crawford Early and is larger in size; color about the same, only a little darker red and yellow. One of the best and finest yellow freestones; moderately productive. August 25th to 30th.

Stump.—Very large, roundish; skin white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy. One of the best late freestones. September 1st to 5th.

Dulce.—Free, rich orange color, dark red cheek, firm, small seed.

Golddust.—A large, fine peach in every respect; color, bright yellow shaded with red; juicy, sweet; valuable for canning.

Picquet.—Large yellow with red cheek. Rich and sweet and a better flavor than Salway. Freestone.

Laura Cling.—Identical with Krummel's Late, only that it is a clingstone.

Ringold.—A good late clingstone.

Salway.—Large, creamy yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, rich, sweet. September 15th to 20th.

Heath Cling.—One of the finest canning peaches; good size; lemon shape; tree a good grower and excellent bearer. September 15th to 20th.

Krummel's Late.—Found in an orchard on property of Mr. Krummel of St. Louis. Color a rich golden yellow, with bright red cheek; round; free-stone; juicy. Ripens here about October 5th, and is a good keeper.

October Beauty.—A late yellow cling. When ripe, a dark purple. Originated on the grounds of Judge Hugo Muench of St. Louis. We recommend it as the best late yellow cling. October 5th to 10th.

Grebing Peach.—Originated on the farm of Grebing near Perryville, Perry Co., Mo. A new introduction. Fruit medium to large, almost round, free-stone; color, white in shade, blending into a beautiful red, thence to a very deep red, almost black, where exposed to full sunlight; something on the order of Mountain Roses, only darker. Flesh white, juicy, vinous, melting. Small stone. Tree a tremendous bearer, hardy in fruit, bud bearing when others fail. Fruit should be thinned and trees kept under cultivation, with proper fertilization, to produce the enormous crop of fruit. We have only a limited number of trees to offer this year. Ripens in July. Price, \$1.00 each; three trees for \$2.00.

Cherry

The Cherry is one of the finest and most delicate dessert fruits. Although a very perishable fruit, the period of its use may be prolonged to six weeks by a proper selection of varieties. The trees thrive well in any soil which is sufficiently well drained, but will not succeed a long time where the sub-soil is wet.

Our Cherry trees are all budded on Mahaleb stock, which makes a healthy tree, and does not sprout from the roots, which is a nuisance when common Morello stocks are used. Plant 18 feet each way; 135 trees to the acre.

DUKE AND SOUR VARIETIES.

Cherry trees are very scarce. Place your orders early.

	Each	10	100
2-year, extra selected trees	\$1.25		
2-year, 11/16 and up, 4 1/2 ft. and up	1.00	\$9.00	\$75.00
2-year, 9/16 to 11/16, 3 1/2 ft. and up	.85	7.50	60.00
1-year, 3/4 ft.	.80	7.00	60.00
1-year, 2 1/2 ft.	.70	6.00	50.00

DUKE VARIETIES

May Duke.—Medium, dark red, melting, rich, juicy, excellent. A reliable early cherry, nearly sweet.

Late Duke.—Fruit similar to May Duke, but later and not so sweet.

SOUR VARIETIES

Dyehouse.—A very early and sure bearer. Ripens a week before the Early Richmond.

Richmond.—Medium size, light red; melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. Tree healthy and productive. One of the most popular early cherries.

Montmorency.—Large red cherry, ripening ten to fourteen days after Early Richmond. Tree a slow but stiff grower; very profitable bearer; valuable late sour cherry.

Morello.—Good size, very dark red when fully ripe, rich, acid, juicy, excellent for canning. Later than Montmorency.

SWEET VARIETIES

	Each	10	100
Extra selected	\$1.50		
2-year, 11/16 and up, 5 ft. and up	1.30	\$12.00	\$110.00
2-year, 9/16 to 11/16, 4 ft. and up	1.00	9.00	85.00
1-year, 4/5 ft.	1.00	9.00	85.00

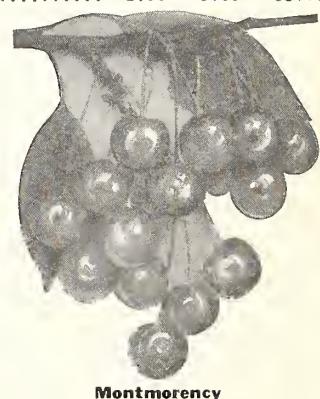
Bing.—Very large; dark brown—almost black; flesh firm, sweet, rich and delicious. A noted western sort. Late.

Spanish (Sweet).—Large, pale yellow, firm, juicy and excellent. One of the best light colored cherries. Tree productive and a fine grower.

Schmidt.—Immense size, deep black, flesh dark, tender, very juicy, fine flavor; productive. July.

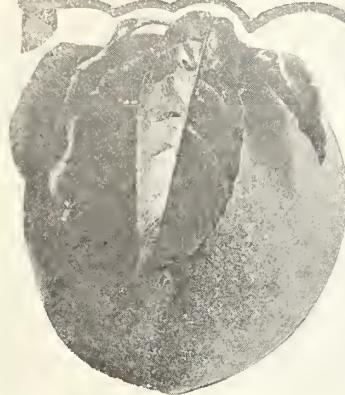
Tartarian (Black).—Very large, black, juicy, rich. End of June.

Wood.—Large, light red, juicy, rich, delicious. June.



Montmorency

Weber's Select Peaches



MAMIE ROSS



CHAMPION



GOLDFINCH
(Early Elberta)



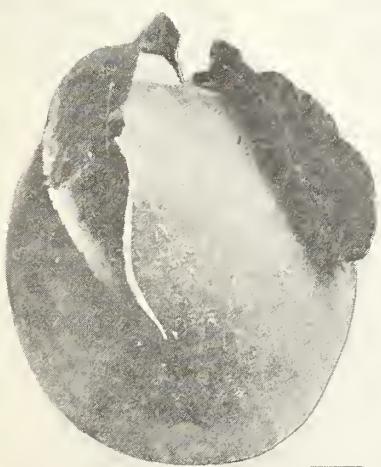
WHEELER
(Red Bird Cling)



Who would deny the children ripe
Peaches? See them Smile.



ROCHESTER



EDE



ELBERTA



J. H. HALE

Pear

The cultivation of this noble fruit is extending as its value is appreciated. The Pear, like most things highly desirable and valuable, cannot be had without attention, labor and skill. One of the most important points in the management of the pear is to gather them in the proper time. Summer pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe; and August pears at least a fortnight. Winter varieties, if they hang so long, may be left until there is danger of frost; gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limbs.

Place in a dark room until fully matured. The Pear succeeds on most soils, but probably does better on rather sandy loam.

Dwarf pears must always be planted deep enough to cover the junction of pear and quince three or four inches, and about one-half of the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground in Dwarfs, while Standard Pears may be trimmed to the height desired.

(The letters "D" and "S" appended to the descriptions of varieties indicate favorable growth, either as Dwarfs or Standards, or both.) Plant Standard varieties 20 to 25 feet apart; Dwarfs 10 to 12 feet apart.

	Each	10	100
2-year, 11/16 and up, 5 ft. and up.....	\$1.20	\$11.00	\$100.00
2-year, 9/16 to 11/16, 4 ft. and up.....	1.00	9.00	80.00

Kieffer and Garber only.

1-year, 9/16", 3 1/2 to 4 ft.....	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$40.00
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Dwarf Pear (Angouleme).

2-year, 5/8 and up, 3 1/2 ft. and up.....	1.00	9.00	
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AUTUMN VARIETIES

Bartlett (S).—One of the most popular pears; large, buttery and melting, with rich flavor. Tree a vigorous and erect grower; bears young and abundantly.

Clairgeau (S).—Very large, yellow and red. Flesh yellowish. Keeps solid a long time after gathering. Free grower and abundant bearer.

Angouleme (Duchesse) (D).—The largest of our good pears; succeeds on pear, but attains its highest perfection on quince, and is a beautiful and vigorous tree. Most profitable for market.

Anjou (S).—A large, fine pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. Best on quince.

Garber (S).—One of the Japan Hybrids; the best and handsomest of its class. Earlier than Kieffer, larger and much better quality; free from blight; very hardy. Immensely productive; bears young; excellent for canning or preserving.

Howell (S).—One of the finest American pears. Large, handsome, sweet and melting; tree very vigorous, hardy and productive.

Kieffer (S).—This is a seedling raised from the Chinese Sand Pear crossed with the Bartlett. Skin rather rough. Color yellow, with red cheek in the sun. Flesh white, juicy, buttery and rich. Tree a very strong, upright grower. Very profitable for market.

Seckel (S).—The standard of excellence in pears. Small but of highest flavor. Tree a strong, slow, erect grower; very hardy and bears abundantly.

Sheldon (S).—Fruit medium; color greenish yellow, mostly covered with russet and a little brownish crimson in the sun. Juicy, rich, aromatic and sweet.

WINTER VARIETIES

Lawrence (S).—Size medium to large; obovate; color a golden yellow; flesh melting, with a rich, aromatic flavor. Tree a moderate grower and an abundant bearer.

Plum

The Plum tree will accommodate itself to most situations not absolutely wet, but produces its best fruit and most certain crops on heavy, clayey soil.

The great enemy of this, as well as other smooth-skinned fruits, is the curculio, and as a knowledge of a practical remedy for this pest is essential to the raising of good crops, a description of the only method for its destruction yet known is here given.

Shortly after the blossoms fall, and as soon as the presence of the insect is ascertained by his crescent-shaped mark upon the young fruit, procure a sheet large enough to spread over the entire surface of the ground covered by the branches of the trees; slit in the middle part way through to allow it to pass on each side of the trunk, then jar the tree thoroughly either with a heavy mallet upon the stump of a limb or by shaking suddenly all the larger branches. The insects, which closely resemble pea bugs, or dried buds, will fall upon the sheet and remain dormant for some minutes; gather them up with the thumb and finger and destroy them. This operation repeated every morning for two or three weeks will save the crop. All stung fruit must be carefully destroyed to prevent increase of insects, and thus render the work of the season comparatively easy. This remedy is sure and far more feasible than is sometimes supposed.

Plant 18 feet apart; 135 trees to the acre.

Our plums are budded on imported plum roots.

	Each	10	100
11/16 and up, 5 ft. and up.....	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$75.00
9/16 to 11/16, 4 ft. and up.....	.90	8.00	70.00
7/16 to 9/16, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 ft. ....	.80	7.00	60.00

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

Black Beauty.—A cross between a Japan Plum and Damson. Color almost black. Said to be one of the most productive and profitable varieties. Ripens in August.

Damson (Common Blue).—A valuable market sort. It bears enormous crops. Thousands of bushels are annually sold on our markets. It is the best plum for preserving. August and September.

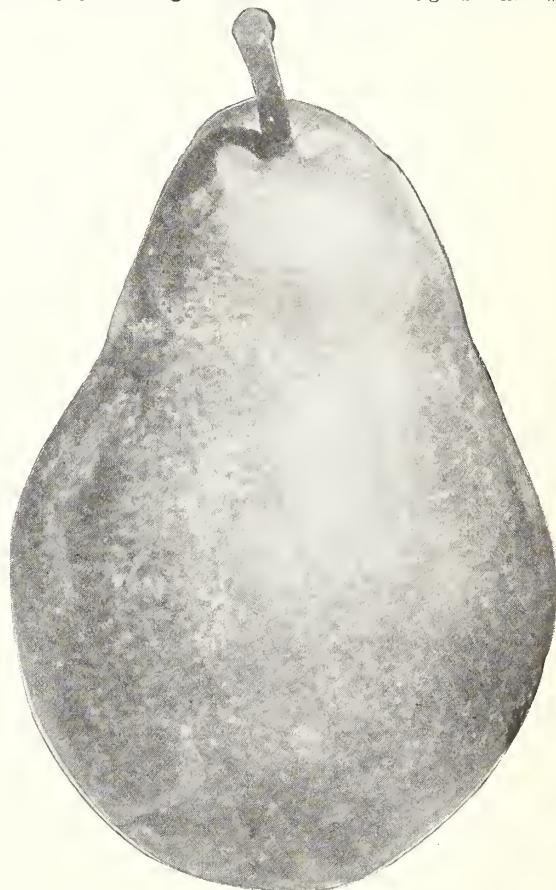
Deck's Damson.—Larger than the common blue and an earlier bearer. Freestone.

German Prune.—Large, dark purple, sweet, good. One of the most popular and desirable for canning. September.

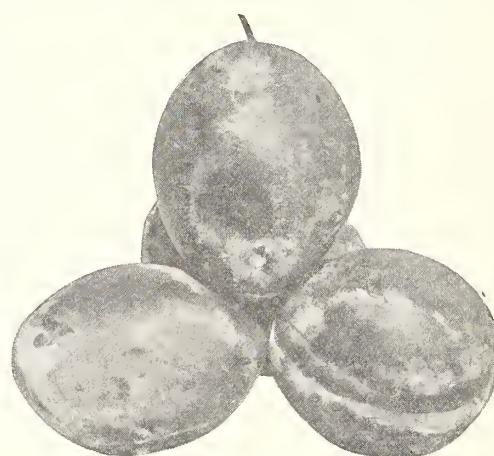
Lombard.—Medium, violet red, juicy, good, hardy and productive; the leading market variety. August.

Shropshire.—An English variety of great merit for preserving. An abundant bearer and hardy.

Moore's Arctic.—Small, purplish-black, juicy, sweet, immense bearer; one of the hardiest in bud and bloom. September.



Bartlett Pear



Lombard Plums

Plums—Continued

JAPAN OR ORIENTAL VARIETIES

This class of plums and their hybrids are strong-growing trees with light green foliage and attractive bloom, productive and usually commence bearing the third to fourth year after planting. They bloom very early, should be planted on north or west slopes and in sections not subject to late spring frosts.

	Each	10	100
11/16 and up, 5 ft. and up.....	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$75.00
9/16 to 11/16, 4 ft. and up.....	.90	8.00	70.00
7/16 to 9/16, 3 ft. and up.....	.80	7.00	60.00

Botan.—Beautiful lemon-yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry. Large to very large; oblong, tapering to a point like the Wild Goose; flesh orange yellow, melting, rich and aromatic. August.

Burbank.—Large, nearly globular; clear cherry red, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet and agreeable flavor. Hardy; one of the best for both garden and market planting. August.

Wickson.—A sturdy, upright grower, productive almost to a fault; fruit remarkably handsome, deep maroon; stone small; flesh fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious. Excellent keeper and fine shipper.

HANSEN HYBRIDS

	Each	10	100
11/16 and up, 5 ft. and up.....	\$1.00	\$9.00	

The varieties we are offering are all selected varieties that have proven profitable over a wide territory. We request our customers to try out some of these varieties. Trees do not grow large, hence can be planted quite close together, 15 feet being sufficient.

The fruit is fine for culinary purposes and fine for eating fresh when fully ripe. Trees should be grown more in bush form for best results. We recommend the planting of several varieties close together as the blossoms fertilize each other. Try a few of these new plums, you will be more than pleased with them.

Waneta.—Good red color, skin free from acidity and with delicious flavor. Two inches in diameter. Bear heavy and often have to have some picked from the tree to keep limbs from breaking. Often bears second year when tree is well cultivated.

Sapa.—Very fine, perfectly hardy. Glossy, dark purple skin with rich dark purplish-red flesh.

Opata.—Very beautiful when in bloom. Color of flesh green, flavor very pleasant. Ripens with us about July 10th, and will hang on the trees in good condition for about two weeks.

Hanska.—Bright red, heavy blue bloom, firm flesh, good quality, rich fragrance, bears early in abundance. When cooked has the flavor of an Apricot. Keeps well and has proven to be a good shipper.

Surprise.—Large bright red, flesh yellow, fine flavor. Ripens late in August.



Black Beauty Plum

CHICKASAW VARIETIES

Wild Goose.—Well known, large, deep red when ripe. Good quality; one of the best native plums; should be in every orchard. July.

	Each	10	100
11/16 and up, 5 ft. and up.....	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$75.00
9/16 to 11/16, 4 ft. and up.....	.90	8.00	70.00
7/16 to 9/16, 3 1/2 ft. and up.....	.80	7.00	60.00

Miscellaneous Fruits, Nuts and Berries



Champion Quince

QUINCE

The Quince is hardy and prolific, bearing its crops with great regularity. The fruit always commands a good market, and with most families is considered indispensable for canning and jelly.

The trees or bushes should have a good, rich soil, clean cultivation and an annual dressing of well rotted manure. Thinning out the twigs so as to keep the head open to the sun and air, and removing dead or decaying branches, is all the pruning that is required. Plant 10 feet apart each way, 435 trees to the acre.

Champion.—Originated in Connecticut. The tree is a prolific and constant bearer; fruit averaging larger than the Orange, but not so high colored; more oval in shape. Quality equally as fine, and a good keeper.

Orange.—Fruit large, bright yellow color; a good bearer. The standard variety in quince.

	Each	10	100
5/8 and up, 4 ft. and up.....	\$1.25	\$11.00	

APRICOT

There is no fruit more delicious or beautiful than the Apricot, and its ripening between cherries and peaches renders it especially valuable. Its chief enemy is the curculio, which can be kept in check by the method suggested for plums. Plant the same as plums.

Early Golden.—Small size; color pale orange yellow; juicy and sweet; exquisite flavor.

Royal.—Large, yellow, juicy, rich and delicious; a very fine variety.

	Each	10	100
9/16 to 11/16, 4 ft. and up.....	.90	\$8.00	

MULBERRIES-MORUS

American.—Equal to Downing in fruit, but much hardier. Vigorous grower, very productive; the best variety for fruit; ripe from middle June to middle September.

5 to 6 ft., each..... \$1.25

Russlan.—Very hardy, vigorous grower; valuable for feeding silkworms, also relished by birds.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0.75	\$6.00	

Downing.—Very large, black, handsome, sweet, rich and excellent.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft., each.....			\$1.25

Raspberries

Will do well on any soil that will produce a good corn crop. Land should be thoroughly prepared and well enriched; ground bone is one of the best fertilizers. Keep well cultivated and free from weeds and suckers. As soon as they have done bearing, cut out the old wood to give vigor to the young canes. Spring is the best season to plant. Plant in rows six feet apart, three feet apart in rows, 2,420 plants to the acre.

Write us for prices on larger quantities.

If wanted by parcel post add 10c to the 10 price, 15c to the 25 price, 50c to the 100 price to cover cost of postage and extra packing. 1,000 lots should be sent by express.

RED SORTS

Cuthbert.—A remarkably strong, hardy variety; berries very large, rich crimson, very handsome, sweet, rich and luscious; highly flavored.

Each, 10 cents; per 25, \$1.75; per 100, \$5.00; per 1,000, \$35.00.

King.—Said by many to be the best early red raspberry. Plant a strong grower, hardy and productive. Berry firm; good shipper; large size; color bright scarlet.

Each, 10 cents; per 25, \$1.75; per 100, \$5.00; per 1,000, \$35.00.

St. Regis.—This variety has proven its worth again during the season of 1917, producing fine crops of fruit. Begins to ripen with the earliest, and continues to bear on young wood until October. Berries bright crimson, large size, rich sugary raspberry flavor. Flesh firm and meaty, a good shipper. Wonderfully productive, the first or main crop, equaling any red variety known. Canes stocky, of strong growth, with abundant dark green leathery foliage. Try it.

Each, 10 cents; per 25, \$1.75; per 100, \$5.00; per 1,000, \$35.00.

PURPLE SORTS

Columbian.—An improvement on Shaffer's, which it resembles, but the berry is much firmer, adheres to the bush much longer and retains its shape better, both on the market and for canning. Bush a stronger grower, attaining a very large size. One of the hardiest and wonderfully prolific. Unexcelled for productivity, and stands at the head for canning, making jam, etc.

Each, 15 cents; per 25, \$2.00; per 100, \$6.00; per 1,000, \$50.00.

BLACK SORTS

Cumberland.—The largest of all black caps. A healthy, vigorous grower, throwing up stout, stocky, well-branched canes, that produce immense crops of magnificent berries. Fruit very large, firm; quality about the same as Gregg; keeps and ships well as any of the blacks. The most profitable market variety.

Each 25 100 1,000
Tips..... \$0.10 \$1.50 \$5.00 \$30.00

Kansas.—A strong, vigorous grower, standing extremes of drought and cold and bearing immense crops. Early, berries size of Gregg, of better color; jet black and almost free from bloom; firm, of best quality; presents a handsome appearance and brings highest price in market.

Each 25 100 1,000
Tips..... \$0.10 \$1.50 \$5.00 \$30.00

Plum Farmer.—A few days later than Kansas; matures its crop in a very short period, making it one of the most profitable early market sorts. Berries are thick-meated, firm, with a bloom similar to Gregg. Large berries.

Each 25 100 1,000
Tips..... \$0.10 \$1.50 \$5.00 \$30.00

Gooseberries

Can not be shipped to states west of Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas, or to Minnesota, account embargo.

This fruit requires the same cultivation as the currant. The surest method to prevent mildew is to plant thickly in the rows and mulch deeply six or more inches with straw, tan bark, coal ashes, etc. Plantations thus treated have borne large crops for twenty years. The mulch retains moisture in the driest weather; the few weeds that push up are easily pulled, and the fruit is large and more evenly ripened. In mulching be sure that the ground is underdrained, or it is worse than useless. Good cultivating is better than half mulching. Put it on thick. In a dry season the extra amount of fruit will double pay for the material used, not to speak of the saving of labor and cleanliness of the fruit. The price is remunerative and the demand is yearly increasing. The American varieties are not subject to mildew. To prevent mildew, spray the bushes as soon as the leaves appear in the spring, and several times during the summer, with potassium sulphide (liver of sulphur), one ounce to four gallons of water.

Plant in rows five feet apart and the plants three feet apart in the rows—2,904 plants to the acre. Write for prices on larger quantities than quoted.

If wanted by parcel post add 5c per plant to the price quoted to cover postage and extra packing.

Downing.—Size medium to large, oval, greenish white; plants vigorous, upright, very productive; never mildews.

Each 10 100
2-year, No. 1..... \$0.25 \$2.00 \$15.00

Houghton.—A vigorous grower; very productive; not subject to mildew. Flesh tender and very good. Red when ripe.

Each 10 100
2-year, No. 1..... \$0.20 \$1.75 \$13.00

Currants

Cannot be shipped to states west of Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas, or to Minnesota, account embargo.

Currants should be planted in good, very fertile soil, with liberal manuring, and the tops should be cut back nearly to the crown, allowing only three or four canes to grow the first year. Prune more or less every year to get rid of old wood and keep the bushes open. Currant worms can be destroyed by white hellebore, one ounce to three gallons of water, and applied with a sprinkling can. Be sure to use the remedy as soon as, or before, the worms appear. Plant the same as Gooseberries.

Write for prices on larger quantities than quoted.

If wanted by parcel post, add 5 cents per plant to cover postage and extra packing.

Fay.—The best currant yet introduced; berries are large, uniform in size, with long stems, good flavor, and is very productive and easy to pick.

Each 10 100
2-year, No. 1..... \$0.20 \$1.50 \$13.00

London.—Largely planted in Michigan and regarded there as one of the best market varieties. Plant is extremely vigorous, with perfect foliage, which it retains through the season; an enormous cropper; ripens with Victoria; is large in bunch and berry.

Each 10 100
2-year, No. 1..... \$0.20 \$1.50 \$13.00

Perfection.—The color is a beautiful bright red. Size as large or larger than Fay, the clusters averaging longer. The Perfection has a long stem from the point of attachment to the bush to the first berry, making it easy to pick without crushing any of the berries. It is a great bearer, and on account of its great productiveness the plants should be kept well cultivated and fertilized, as should all heavy bearers. The Perfection ripens about the same time as the Fay. Quality rich, mild, sub-acid; plenty of pulp, with few seeds.

Received the "Barry Medal" in July, 1901, the highest award given to any new fruit at the Pan-American Exposition. The Gold Medal was awarded this currant at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904.

Each 10 100
2-year, No. 1..... \$0.30 \$2.50 \$20.00

Wilder.—Introducer says: "Wilder will make twice as much wood as will Fay's Prolific, while setting as large fruit with double and triple the quantity; combines more good qualities than any red currant he has ever fruited." It is large, very productive, sweet and hangs a long time on the bushes in fine condition after fully ripe.

Each 10 100
2-year, No. 1..... \$0.20 \$1.50 \$13.00

White Grape.—Large, yellowish white; sweet or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for table use. Productive.

Each 10 100
2-year, No. 1..... \$0.20 \$1.50 \$13.00

Cherry.—Very popular in market and brings several cents more per quart than any other old variety.

Each 10 100
2-year, No. 1..... \$0.20 \$1.50 \$13.00

Blackberries

Many kinds of blackberries will succeed, not only on good fruit land, but even on the most sandy, porous soil. They require the same treatment as recommended for raspberries, but in field culture should be planted in rows seven feet apart and three feet distant in the rows; in garden culture, plant rows five feet apart and three feet distant in the rows. The pruning should be governed by the growth of cane and should be severe. Pinch back the canes in summer when three feet high, causing them to throw out laterals.

When planting 7 by 3 feet it takes 2,078 plants for an acre.

When planting 5 by 3 feet apart it takes 2,904 plants for an acre. Our Blackberry plants are all grown from root cuttings; they are free from disease.

If wanted by parcel post, add 10c to the 10 price, 15c to the 25 price, 50c to the 100 price, to cover postage and extra packing. 1,000 lots should be sent by express.

Blowers.—Originated in Chautauqua County, New York. Claimed to be the hardiest, most productive and the finest quality of all the blackberries. Large size, jet black, good shipper. We believe this variety has special merit.

Per 10, \$1.10; per 25, \$1.85; per 100, \$6.00; per 1,000, \$50.00.

Early Harvest.—This is one of the earliest blackberries in cultivation; a compact, dwarf grower; fruit medium size and fine quality; an enormous bearer.

Per 10, 75c; per 25, \$1.50; per 100, \$4.75; per 1,000, \$36.00.

Eldorado.—Very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the far Northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. The berries are large, jet black, borne in clusters, and ripen well together; they are very sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste; have no hard core.

Per 10, \$1.00; per 25, \$1.75; per 100, \$5.50; per 1,000, \$45.00.

Dewberries

Lucretia.—One of the low-growing, trailing blackberries; in size and quality it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. Perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive, with large showy flowers. The fruit, which ripens early, is often one and one-half inches long by one inch in diameter; soft, sweet and luscious throughout, with no hard core; ripe before late raspberries are gone. Should be mulched to keep berries from the ground.

If wanted by parcel post add 10c to the 10 price, 15c to the 25 price, 50c to the 100 price.

Each, 10 cents; per 25, \$1.75; per 100, \$5.00; per 1,000, \$40.00.

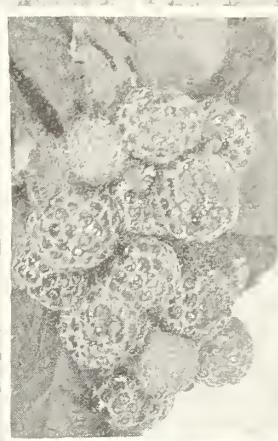
Weber's Three Best Varieties Raspberries



ST. REGIS



CUMBERLAND



COLUMBIAN

Weber's Three Best Varieties Blackberries



EARLY HARVEST



ELDORADO



BLOWER



DOWNING GOOSEBERRY



LUCRETIA DUWBERRY



PERFECTION CURRANT

Weber's Grapes

Weber's Red, White and Blue Collection No. 1



BRIGHTON



NIAGARA



CONCORD

Weber's Red, White and Blue Collection No. 2



DIAMOND



MOORE'S EARLY



CATAWBA

Collection No. 1—1 Each, 3 Above Named Varieties, Postpaid..... \$1.00

Collection No. 2—1 Each, 3 Above Named Varieties, Postpaid..... .85

Collection No. 3—1 Each, 6 Above Named Varieties, Postpaid..... 1.75

NUT TREES

The growing demand for nuts and the immense quantities imported annually is giving an impetus to the planting of nut-bearing trees in America. Many farms contain land that would be far better planted to nut trees than in anything else, and would pay better than farm crops, besides annually growing more valuable as timber. In planting ordinary nut trees we would advise planting the smaller size stock—say one or two year seedlings—for best results.

Chestnut (Japan or Giant).—A dwarf grower. Very distinct from other kinds, the leaf being long and narrow, of a dark green color. A fine ornamental tree in any situation. Commences bearing very young; two-year trees in nursery row frequently produce nuts. Nuts are of good size. The productiveness, early bearing and enormous size render these of great value.

Each 10
2 to 3 ft. \$1.25 \$10.00

Chestnut (American Sweet).—A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental; timber very durable and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. Nuts sweet and of delicate flavor, and a valuable article of commerce. No farm should be without a grove of these where the soil is adapted to their growth.

Each 10
2 to 3 ft. \$1.25 \$10.00

Walnut (American Black).—The large, oily nuts are borne in heavy crops. They are much relished and always bring a fair price in market. The tree grows quite fast; its wood is exceedingly valuable.

Each 10
4 to 5 ft. \$0.90 \$8.00
5 to 6 ft. 1.10 10.00
6 to 7 ft. 1.25 11.00

Walnut (Japan Sieboldii).—From the mountains of Northern Japan. Leaves of immense size, a charming shade of green. Nuts resemble pecans and are produced in abundance, grow in clusters of ten to fifteen.

Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$1.00 \$9.00
4 to 5 ft. 1.30 12.00
5 to 6 ft. 1.50 14.00

HARDY GRAFTED ENGLISH WALNUT TREES

These are not the tender varieties grown in the South, but are the hardy variety grown in New York State, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Mayette.—Probably the largest, thin shell, smooth and attractive.

Franquette.—Tree hardy and reliable, nuts medium large, shell fairly thin, cracks easily.

Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$1.50 \$13.00

HARDY GRAFTED NORTHERN-GROWN PECAN TREES

We have arranged with one of the best known growers of Grafted Nut Trees to supply us with a limited stock of Pecan Trees for Spring 1926 Delivery. The following varieties are recommended for this section:

Indiana.—From Knox County, Indiana. One of the largest and best. Nut is thin shelled, full meaty and good quality. Heavy cropper.

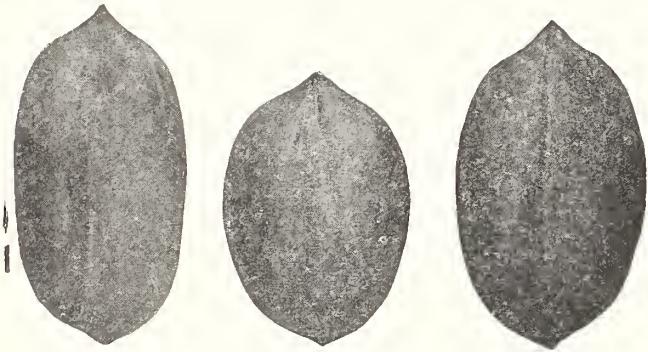
Greenriver.—Originated in Henderson County, Kentucky. Nut medium size, shell thin, kernel full and plump and of the best quality.

Butterick.—From Grayville, Illinois. One of the oldest Pecan trees of the Indiana group. A real paper-shell of excellent quality.

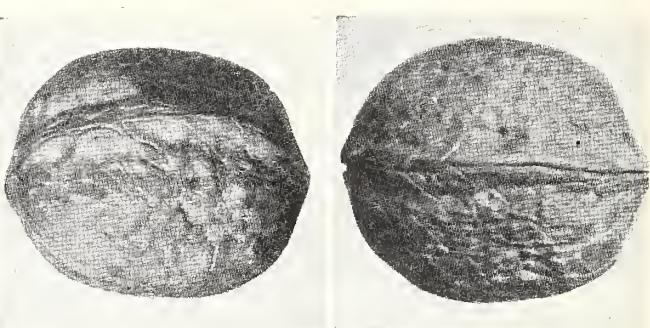
Marquardt.—Originated in Iowa. Tree is a very rapid grower. Nuts are large and long, with thin shell and a very large and plump kernel. One of the best for general planting.

Niblack.—Originated in Knox County, Ind. Nut medium to large; shell very thin; kernel full and plump. Of the best quality.

Each 10
Grafted or Budded Trees, 3 to 4 feet. \$2.75 \$25.00



NO FARM—Whether Grain, Dairy or Truck, is complete without a family orchard, consisting of selected fruits for home consumption, canning, etc.



English Walnut

PERSIMMON (AMERICAN)

The Persimmon makes a very handsome ornamental tree, and is hardy in this section. The fruit, although pungent when green, becomes sweet and palatable if allowed to remain on the tree exposed to the early frosts.

4 to 5 ft., each \$1.00



Asparagus



Rhubarb

Asparagus

For garden culture dig a trench 18 inches wide and 12 inches deep, trenches 4 feet apart; fill in some well rotted manure in bottom of trench; then cover same with top soil about 2 inches. Plant on top of that, 18 inches apart in the row, and only cover the plant about 2 inches with good, fine soil, filling in the balance by degrees as the plant grows up. Give them a top dressing of manure annually early in spring after loosening the beds on top by forking them over.

Write us for prices on larger quantities.

If wanted by parcel post, add 10c for 25 plants; 30c for 100 plants; 1,000 lots should be sent by Express or Freight.

25 100 1,000
2-year, No. 1. \$1.00 \$2.00 \$15.00

2-year, No. 2. .75 1.50 10.00

Argenteuil.—A fine and profitable variety; stocks mammoth in size; attractive color, sweet and tender; an immense yielder, and early.

Conover.—A mammoth variety of vigorous growth; an old and well-tried sort; very popular.

Palmetto.—Of Southern origin. It is earlier, a better yielder, more even and regular in its growth, and in quality equal to that old favorite, Conover's Colossal.

Washington (New).—A new rust-resistant pedigree Asparagus.

25 100 1,000
2 year, No. 1. \$1.25 \$3.00 \$20.00

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits of the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Make the bed very rich and deep. Plant in rows four feet apart and the plants three feet distant. Set the roots so that the crowns are about an inch below the surface.

Linnaeus.—Large, early, tender and fine; the very best of all.

If wanted by parcel post, add 10c per plant to cover postage and extra packing.

Each 10 100
Large clumps. \$0.25 \$2.00 \$15.00

Large sets. 0.15 1.25 10.00

Ornamental Department

Brief Suggestions to Planters

A few dollars spent for trees and shrubs to improve your property will increase its value far more than the expenditure.

What to Plant.—Impressed with the importance of planting only the most hardy ornamental trees and shrubs, and in order that our patrons may be spared much disappointment and expense, we have, as far as possible, omitted from our catalogue anything that is liable to suffer from severe cold. We have with great pains secured, both at home and abroad, all valuable hardy material, so as to render our assortment of this class as complete as possible. An examination of this catalogue shows what an extensive variety of stock is offered, enabling the planter, by a judicious use of the same, to accomplish any desired result with perfectly hardy trees, shrubs and plants. For convenience we have grouped the trees under the following heads: Deciduous Trees, Weeping Deciduous Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Vines and Climbers, Hedge Plants, Roses (Hybrid Perpetual, Everblooming, Climbing, Trailing, etc.), Evergreens, Perennials and Greenhouse Plants.

For Parks and Extensive Grounds.—No difficulty can be experienced by anyone in making selections for this purpose. But we cannot impress too strongly the importance and value of flowering shrubs for effective masses and groups. There are many who imagine that Rhododendrons and Azaleas are indispensable. This is a great error. In this latitude both Rhododendrons and Azaleas require prepared soil and protection, while hardy shrubs like the Weigela, Deutzia, Spirea, Hardy Hydrangea, Japan Quince, Double-flowering Almonds, Lilac, Snowball, Althea, Peony, Phlox and Japan Anemone, when planted in masses, produce a magnificent effect, need no protection and demand little skill or care in their management. What grand masses of bloom can be had throughout the season by the proper use of the various families. Then the purple and variegated-leaved trees and shrubs may also be planted in such a manner as to afford a rich and striking contrast. Groups of flowering trees form superb objects at the blossoming season, and it is strange that planters do not employ them more.

Highly effective groups can be formed of trees and shrubs possessing bright colored bark in winter.

For Lawns and Small Places.—Whatever specimens are planted should be of the finest species, of moderate size, of graceful habit of growth and handsome foliage. A pendulous tree or one with variegated foliage may be occasionally introduced and will add to the beauty of the grounds. Depend mainly upon dwarf shrubs for small places, and in selecting, aim at securing a succession of bloom. Dwarf evergreens are very useful, and in small grounds hardy herbaceous border plants can be used with the most satisfactory results. A proper selection will afford as much bloom as ordinary bedding plants, and at half the trouble and expense.

When to Plant.—Deciduous Trees, Shrubs and Vines can be planted either in Spring or Fall. Spring is the best time for Evergreens generally. They can also safely be planted from September 15th to October 20th.

How to Plant.—Preparation of the Roots: Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots up to the sound wood; this prevents their decaying and hastens the emission of new roots and fibers.

Preparation of the Top.—This consists in cutting back the top and side branches in such a way as to correspond with the more or less mutilated roots, as follows:

Trees with branching heads should have the small branches cut clean out, and the larger ones, intended for the framework of the tree, cut back till within two or three buds of their base. In cases where there is an abundant root, and small top or few branches, the pruning need be very light; but where the roots are small and the top heavy, severe pruning will be necessary. These remarks are applicable to all Deciduous Trees and Shrubs. Evergreens seldom require pruning, but Arborvitae and other Evergreens planted in hedge rows may be advantageously shorn immediately after planting.

Pruning. as practiced by some people, has the effect to render trees and shrubs unnatural and inelegant. We refer to the custom of shearing trees, particularly Evergreens, into cones, pyramids and other unnatural shapes. Every tree, shrub and plant has a habit of growth peculiar to itself, and this very peculiarity is one of its beauties. If we prune all trees into regular shapes we destroy their identity. The pruning knife, therefore, should be used to assist nature, and banded with judgment and care; to top off straggling branches, to thin the head of a tree which sometimes becomes too dense, and to remove dead wood. Sometimes it becomes necessary to prune severely to keep a tree from attaining too great size.

Shearing may be practiced on hedges, but never on trees or shrubs.

Pruning Shrubs.—Many persons train and shear them into regular shapes, imagining that regular outline adds to their effect and beauty. While symmetry and regularity of outline are to be admired in a shrub, this quality should never be gained at the expense of health and natural grace. Each shrub has its peculiarities of habit and foliage, and we should aim to preserve them as far as possible. Judicious pruning to secure health and vigor is necessary, but trimming all kinds of shrubs into any one form shows a lack of appreciation for natural beauty, to say the least. Weigelas, Spireas, Deutzias, Forsythias and Mock Orange flower on the wood of the previous season's growth, hence these shrubs should not be pruned in winter or spring, but in June, after they have finished flowering, when the old wood should be shortened or cut out, thus promoting the growth of the young wood which is to flower the following season.

Altheas and Honeysuckles may be trimmed during the winter or early in the spring, but the branches should only be reduced enough to keep them in good shape. The old growth should be occasionally thinned out and the suckers and root sprouts removed when they appear. The best time, however, for pruning all shrubs is when they have done flowering.

The Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora should be severely cut back and thinned early in spring.

Pruning Evergreens.—Use the knife occasionally to thicken the growth and preserve the shape. This can be done in April or May, just before the trees start to grow.

Large specimen ornamental trees are planted with less risk when dug with ball of earth. We make extra charge for this, but where it is possible to do so, it well repays the extra expense.

CLASSIFICATION OF ORNAMENTAL TREES

For the convenience of purchasers we have classified the various ornamental trees as follows:

Class I—Trees Suitable for Street and Avenue Planting:

Acer Saccharinum (Silver Leaved Maple).
Acer Platanoides (Norway Maple).
Acer Saccharum (Sugar Maple).
Fraxinus Alba (White Ash).
Liriodendron (Tulip Tree).
Platanus Occidentalis (American Sycamore).
Platanus Orientalis (European Sycamore).
Populus Fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar).
Populus Monilifera (Carolina Poplar).
Populus Nigra (Grecian Poplar).
Quercus Palustris (Pin Oak).
Quercus Rubra (Red Oak).
Salisburia (Maiden Hair).
Tilia Americana (American Linden).
Tilia Europaea (European Linden).
Tilia Platypyllos (Large Leaved European Linden).
Ulmus Americana (American Elm).

Class II—Trees with Cut or Lanceolated Foliage:

Acer Saccharinum var. Weirii (Weir's cut-leaved Maple).
Betula Alba var. Lacinata Pendula (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch).
Sorbus Quercifolia (Oak-leaved Mountain Ash).

Class III—Trees with Colored Foliage:

Acer Platanoides var. Schwedierii (Schwedier's Maple). Purple foliage in spring.
Prunus Pissardi (Plum). Purple foliage.
Populus Alba Bolleana (Poplar). Silver foliage.
Salix Regalis (Silver Willow). Silver foliage.

Class IV—Trees Producing conspicuous Flowers:

Aesculus (Horse Chestnut).
Aralia (Angelica Tree).
Catappa Speciosa.
Cercis (Red Bud).
Chionanthus (White Fringe).
Cornus (White and Red Flowering Dogwood).
Crataegus (Thorn). White and Scarlet Flowering.
Cytisus (Golden Chain).
Halesia (Silver Bell).
Liriodendron (Tulip Tree).
Magnolia, in variety.
Persica (Peach). Double Flowering.
Prunus Triloba (Plum). Double Flowering.
Pyrus (Crab) in variety.

Class V—Weeping Trees. See Weeping Trees in this Catalog.

For descriptions, see under proper headings in this catalog.

For sizes larger or smaller than quoted herein, write us. We frequently have specimen stock of certain varieties and always have younger or smaller stock than we quote. Describe the class of stock desired and we will quote on such as we can supply.

In order to make it easier for planter to select trees for particular purposes, we have adopted letters to denote the various classes, as follows:

T—Denotes trees that attain a height of 50 feet and over at maturity.

M—Denotes trees that attain a height of 25 to 40 feet at maturity.

S—Denotes trees that attain a height of 8 to 15 feet at maturity.

D—Denotes trees that attain a height of 2 to 8 feet at maturity.



Modern Home After Planting the Weber Way

Deciduous Ornamental Trees

Nomenclature

The names of Trees, Shrubs, Perennials, etc., published in this Catalog are in accordance with the recommendations adopted by the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature, representing the American Association of Nurserymen, Ornamental Growers' Association, American Society of Landscape Architects, American Pharmaceutical Association, American Association of Park Superintendents.

ACER—MAPLE

A. platanoides. (Norway). T.—A native of Europe. Its large, compact habit, broad, deep green shining foliage, render it one of the most desirable species for streets, parks and lawns.

	Each	10	
1 to 1 1/4-in., 8-10 ft.	\$4.50	\$42.50	
1 1/4 to 1 1/2-in., 8-10 ft.	5.50	52.50	
1 1/2 to 1 3/4-in., 10-12 ft.	6.50	62.50	
1 3/4 to 2-in., 12 ft.	7.50	70.00	

A. platanoides var. *Schwedleri*. (Purple Norway Maple.) M.—The beautiful leaves attract attention at all seasons, but are especially fine in spring, when their gleaming red and purple contrasts brightly with the delicate green of other trees. In mid-summer they are purplish-green, in autumn golden-yellow.

	Each	Per 10	
6-8 ft.	\$5.00	.....

A. saccharinum. (Silver Leaved) T.—A bardy rapid-growing native tree of large size, valuable for producing a quick shade. Excellent for street planting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.50	\$100.00
8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1 1/4 in.	2.00	17.50	150.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in., 8 to 10 ft.	3.00	25.00	200.00
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in., 10 to 12 ft.	4.50	35.00	300.00
1 3/4 to 2 in., 12 to 14 ft.	5.00	42.50	.....

A. saccharinum var. *Wierii*. (Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple.) T.—One of the best cut or dissected-leaved trees; being of rapid growth it soon produces an effect. Young shoots slender and drooping.

	Each	10	
8 to 10 ft., 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in.	2.50	22.50	.....

A. saccharum (Sugar). T.—A very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage justly ranked among the very best, both for lawn and avenue.

	Each	10	
8 to 10 ft., 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in.	\$4.50	\$40.00	
10 to 12 ft., 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in.	4.50	50.00	

AESCHLUS—Chestnut

A. hippocastanum (Horse). T.—This magnificent, large-sized tree has no superior on the lawn. In the spring it is profusely covered with panicles of white flowers dotted with red.

	Each	
6 to 8 ft.	\$4.50	
8 to 10 ft.	6.00	

AILANTHUS—Tree of Heaven

A. altissima (glandulosa). T.—A rapid-growing, lofty tree, long, elegant foliage. A distinct ornamental tree with pinnate foliage, exempt from diseases and insects. Useful in producing tropical effects.

	Each	
6 to 8 ft.	\$2.00	
8 to 10 ft.	2.50	

AMELANCHIER—Mespilus

A. canadensis. (Service Tree or Shadblow.) M.—A small, slender tree that bears a profusion of drooping spikes of white flowers, rendering the tree quite conspicuous about the time that shad are running up the river. Also grown for its fruit.

	Each	Per 10	
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.90	\$7.50	.....
3 to 4 ft.	1.25	10.00	.....

AMYGDALUS—Almond, Peach and Plum

Amygdalus. (Almond Double-flowering.)—See Deciduous Shrubs.

A. Persica alba. (Double-flowering Peach.) S.—Very ornamental. Flowers pure white and double; superb.

	Each	Per 10	
4 to 5 ft.	1.60	14.00	.....

A. Persica rubra. (Double red-flowering Peach.) S.—Flowers semi-double, bright red, fine.

	Each	Per 10	
4 to 5 ft.	1.60	14.00	.....

A. triloba. (Double-flowering Plum.) D.—A beautiful small tree or shrub of fine habit, with elegant, double, rosy flowers, set very closely on slender branches.

	Each	Per 10	
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.40	\$12.00	.....
4 to 5 ft.	1.60	14.00	.....

ARALIA—Angelica Tree

A. spinosa. (Hercules Club.) S.—A very showy sort, yet which produces suckers quite freely. Immense clusters of small, white flowers in July.

Each Per 10

4 to 5 ft.	\$1.25	\$11.00
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A. pentaphylla. See *Acanthopanax*, Deciduous Shrubs.

BETULA—Birch

B. alba. (European White Birch.) T.—Of which Coleridge says: "Most beautiful of forest trees, the lady of the woods."

Each Per 10 Per 100

6 to 8 ft.	\$3.00	\$27.50
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B. alba laciniata pendula. (Weeping Cut-leaved Birch.) See Weeping Trees.

CATALPA—Indian Bean

C. bignonioides nana. (Chinese Catalpa.) (Bungei.) D.—A small species that grows 8 to 10 feet high, as broad, forming a broad head clothed with a dense mass, heart-shaped leaves. Among our hardy trees there are but few, if any, that are more effective for park or lawn. Grafted on stems of the common Catalpa 5 to 6 feet from the ground, forming an umbrella-shaped top.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2-year beads, standard	\$2.50	\$22.50
1-year beads, standard	2.00	17.50

C. speciosa. (Western.) T.—One of the most rapid growers. Large heart-shaped, downy leaves, and compound panicles of white flowers, tinged with violet and dotted with purple and yellow.

Each Per 10 Per 100

8 to 10 ft.	\$1.50	\$13.50
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.	2.00	17.50

1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.	3.00	27.50
	250.00	

CERCIS—Red Bud

C. canadensis. (American Judas.) M.—A small tree of irregular rounded form, with pretty foliage, and very showy when in bloom; the branches and twigs are covered with a dense mass of small pink flowers before the leaves expand.

Each Per 10 Per 100

3 to 4 ft.	\$1.50	\$13.50
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4 to 5 ft.	1.75	15.00
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CERASUS—See Prunus

CHIONANTHUS—White Fringe

C. virginica. S.—A small native tree, with ashy leaves and clusters of snow-white flowers, resembling an elegant fringe.

Each Per 10

3 to 4 ft.	\$2.00	\$17.50
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Leading Lawn, Park and Boulevard Trees



EUROPEAN SYCAMORE (*Platanus Orientalis*)



WHITE OAK (*Quercus Alba*)



AMERICAN LINDEN (*Tilia Americana*)



AVENUE OF BLACK WALNUT (*Juglans Nigra*)



AVENUE PLANTED WITH NORWAY MAPLE (*Acer Platanoides*)



HORSE CHESTNUT (*Aesculus Hippocastanum*)



SWEET CHESTNUT (*Liquidambar*)



WHITE ASH (*Fraxinus Americana*)

DECIDUOUS TREES—Con.

CORNUS—Dogwood

C. florida. (White Flowering.) M.—An American species, of spreading irregular form, growing from 16 to 20 feet high. The flowers are produced in spring before the leaves appear; they are white and very showy. Popular.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$2.00	\$17.50	
4 to 5 ft.	2.25	20.00	

C. florida rubra. (Red Flowering.) M.—Recently introduced. A variety producing flowers suffused with bright red; blooms when quite young. One of the finest flowering trees.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$5.00	\$45.00	

CRATAEGUS—Thorn

C. coccinea. (Scarlet-fruited Thorn.) M.—A fine native variety. Single white flowers in spring, scarlet fruit in autumn.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$2.00	\$17.50	

C. cordata. (Washington Thorn.)—Native thorn, white-flowering, small red fruit. Broad ovate leaves, grows from 6 to 8 feet.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$2.00	\$17.50	

C. crus-galli. (Cockscomb Thorn.) S.—A well known native thorn; has long sharp spines or thorns; fruit bright red; valuable for hedging.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$2.00	\$17.50	

C. oxyacantha var. *alba plena.* (Double White Thorn.) S.—Has small double white flowers. A highly ornamental variety, on account of both foliage and flowers. Makes a striking contrast when planted with the double scarlet.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$2.50	\$22.50	

C. oxyacantha var. *Paulii.* (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn.) S.—Flowers bright carmine red. Superior to any of its color.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$3.00		

FRAXINUS—Ash

F. americana. (American White.) M.—A rapid-growing native tree, valuable for planting along streets or in parks; may be extensively planted for timber; largely used in the manufacture of agricultural implements.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
8 to 10 ft., 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in.	\$2.50	\$22.50	\$200.00
10 to 12 ft., 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in.	3.00	27.50	250.00

For Mountain and Oak-Leaved Ash—See *Sorbus*—Deciduous Trees.

GINKGO—Salisburia (Maiden Hair Tree)

G. biloba. T.—A native of China and Japan, forming a medium or large tree; leaves fan-shaped. Tree of a rapid growth and belonging to the Coniferae.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft., 3/4 to 1 in.	\$2.50	\$22.50	\$200.00
8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1 1/4 in.	3.00	27.50	250.00
8 to 10 ft., 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in.	3.50	32.50	300.00
10 to 12 ft., 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in.	4.00	37.50	350.00

GYMNOCLADUS—Kentucky Coffee Tree

G. dioica. (Canadensis.) M.—A strikingly ornamental, irregular, open-topped tree, with peculiar rough-barked and twigless branches and immense broad, double-compound foliage of a peculiar bluish-green color. The flowers are white, in open racemes, followed by immense long, brown pods. A picturesque and desirable tree.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
8 to 10 ft.	\$2.50	\$22.50	
10 to 12 ft.	3.00	27.50	

HALESIA—Silver Bell

Brown light green foliage, dense growing trees of small size and well adapted for lawn culture and grouping with other plants. Their chaste, pure white flowers are produced in abundance along the entire length of the branches as the leaves appear in the spring, and give a very charming picture. Best grown in well-drained soil in somewhat sheltered position.

H. tetrapeta. (Carolina.) S.—The hardiest species. Very choice.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.50	
4 to 5 ft.	1.75	15.00	

JUGLANS—Walnut

See Nut Trees.

LIQUIDAMBER—Sweet Gum

L. styraciflua. T.—A large native tree, with rough, corky bark and shining, deep lobed, star-shaped leaves, changing to deep crimson in the autumn.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.	\$2.50	\$22.50	
5 to 6 ft.	3.00	27.50	
6 to 8 ft.	3.50	32.50	

The Gum, like the Tulip and Birch, are hard trees to transplant; we recommend digging the larger sizes with ball and burlapping. We charge extra for this work, according to size tree.

LIRIODENDRON—Tulip Tree

L. tulipifera. T.—One of our very largest native trees, with large, smooth, shining leaves, greenish-yellow flowers and an umbrageous head.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$2.00	\$17.50	
8 to 10 ft.	2.50	22.50	

MAGNOLIA

M. glauca. (Sweet Bay or Swamp Magnolia.) S.—When planted in moist soil this makes a handsome tree of medium size. Its leaves are glossy, laurel-like, almost evergreen. In June its pure white flower-cups are lovely and grand.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$5.00		

MAGNOLIA—Chinese Species and Their Hybrids

Owing to Government embargo we are unable to import this class of Magnolias.

MALUS—Crab

M. ioensis. (Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab.) S.—The beauty and delicate fragrance of the bloom of this sweet-scented crab is a theme for poets and this new variety is a gem among hardy plants. The flowers are sometimes mistaken for small pink roses, and the perfume tends to increase rather than correct the delusion.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$2.00	\$17.50	
4 to 5 ft.	2.75	25.00	

M. floribunda (Single-Flowering Crab). S.—Flowers beautiful carmine in bud; white when open; May. Fruit very ornamental in autumn.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.	1.75	\$1.75	

M. Atrosanguinea (S).—Red flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.	1.75	\$1.75	

M. Coronarius (S).—Sweet-scented crab. Largely used in landscape work.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-3 ft.	\$1.25	\$10.00	
3-4 ft.	1.50	12.50	

M. Parkmannii (S) (Parkman's Crab).—Dwarf habit, foliage dark green, hangs on late; flowers double dark rose.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.	\$2.00	\$17.50	

Malus Purpurea—A form of *Floribunda* with darker red flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.	\$2.00	\$17.50	

PLATANUS—Sycamore or Plane

The Sycamore is probably the hardiest of all street trees for our larger cities. It can stand more abuse than any other tree we know of, is not affected with many of the injurious insect pests that infect other varieties of trees; it can

stand the smoke and gases better than can most other ornamental street trees. We recommend the Sycamore for general planting in large cities, manufacturing cities and cities lying along rivers and lowlands where the other finer trees would stand very little chance of surviving for any length of time.

P. occidentalis. (American Plane.) T.—A tree of the largest size, growing rapidly, very ornamental and entirely hardy. Fine for street planting.

P. orientalis. (European Plane.) T.—A lofty, wide-spreading tree; large five-lobed leaves; valuable for its handsome foliage and free growth; makes an excellent street tree.

This is undoubtedly the best variety of the Sycamores for general street planting, on account of its more compact growth than the American variety. Holds its foliage later in the fall.

European and American

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$2.00	\$17.50	\$150.00
8 to 10 ft.	3.00	25.00	200.00
1 1/2 to 1 1/2 in. dia.	3.75	35.00	300.00
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.	4.50	40.00	
1 3/4 to 2 in. dia.	6.50	55.00	
2 to 2 1/2 in. dia.	7.50		

POPULUS—Poplar

P. alba pyramidalis. (Bolleana) (Silver.) M.—New pyramidal form, leaves dark green on upper side, brilliant silver underneath. Very beautiful.

P. deltoides monilifera. (Carolina Poplar) (Carolina.) M.—A vigorous, healthy native tree of rapid growth, pyramid in form, with large, glossy leaves; valuable for park or street planting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft., 1 to 1 1/2 in.	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$40.00
8 to 10 ft., 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 in.	0.80	7.00	60.00
10 to 12 ft., 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in.	1.30	11.50	100.00
10 to 12 ft., 1 3/4 to 2 in.	2.00	17.50	150.00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2 1/2 in.	2.50	22.50	200.00

P. nigra italicica. (Lombardy Poplar) T.—This grows to an immense height, and is remarkable for its columnar growth. In landscape work breaks the monotony of the lower, round-topped trees. One of the characteristic trees of Lombardy and other parts of Italy.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$0.90	\$8.00	\$70.00
8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1 1/4 in.	1.25	11.00	100.00
10 to 12 ft., 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in.	2.00	17.50	150.00
12 to 14 ft., 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in.	2.50	22.50	200.00
14 to 15 ft., 1 3/4 to 2 in.	3.50	32.50	
15 ft. and up, 2 to 2 1/2 in.	5.00		

PRUNUS—Plum, Cherry

Comprises the genus *cerasus* (Cherry) and *Prunus* (Plum). These contain many beautiful flowering and bright foliated varieties.

P. avium alba plena. (Double Flowering Cherry) (Cerasus.) M.—The double white flowers, like little roses, cover the tree completely.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.40	\$12.50	
4 to 5 ft.	1.75	15.00	

P. triloba. See *Amygdalus* in Deciduous trees.

QUERCUS—Oak

Q. palustris. (Pin Oak.) M.—Foliage deep green, finely divided; assumes a drooping form when it acquires age. One of the most valuable for street planting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.	\$3.75	\$35.00	\$325.00
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.	4.50	42.50	400.00
1 3/4 to 2 in. dia.	5.50	52.50	

Q. rubra. (Red Oak.) T.—An American species, of large size and rapid growth, foliage purplish red in the fall.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.	\$3.75	\$35.00	
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.	4.50	42.50	
1 3/4 to 2 in. dia.	5.50	52.50	



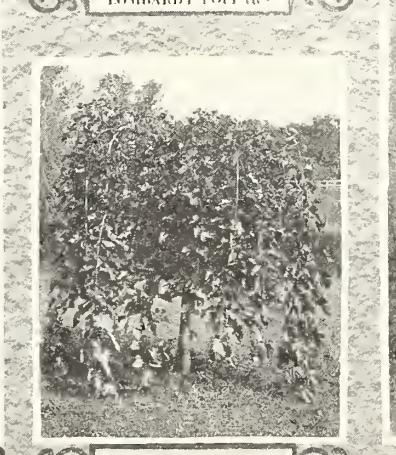
Ornamental Trees for Special Purposes



CATALPA BUNGEI



LOMBARDY POPLARS



WEEPING MULBERRY



BETULA ALBA - WHITE BIRCH



RED BUD

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued

SALIX—Willow

All Willows should be pruned annually for best results.

S. caprea. (Goat Willow.) S.—Also known as Pussy Willow, catkins silky, preceding the leaves; very useful for early effects.

Each Per 10
3 to 4 ft. \$0.75 \$6.50

S. pentandra. (Laurel Willow.)—A fine ornamental tree, with large shining leaves.

Each Per 10
4 to 5 ft. \$0.75 \$6.00

S. vitellina aurea. (Golden Willow.) M.—Grows into a massy low-headed tree. Light green leaves and brilliant golden-yellow bark in winter.

Each Per 10
5 to 6 ft. \$0.75 \$6.50

S. vitellina britzensis. (Salmon Barked Willow.) L.—A form of the above with yellow bark on the younger wood, tinted with red.

Each Per 10
5 to 6 ft. \$0.75 \$6.50

For the Weeping Forms of Salix (Willow)—See Weeping Trees.

SORBUS—Mountain Ash

S. aucuparia. M.—A small tree with shining, pinnated leaves and large cymes of white flowers, followed by clusters of bright red fruit.

Each Per 10
6 to 8 ft. \$2.00 \$17.50

S. quercifolia. (Oak-Leaved Mountain Ash.) M.—A hardy tree of pyramidal habit. Foliage simple and deeply lobed, bright green above and downy beneath. A fine lawn tree.

Each Per 10
6 to 8 ft. \$2.50 \$22.50

TILIA—Linden

T. americana. (American.) T.—A fine pyramidal tree with large-sized leaves and fragrant flowers.

Each Per 10
8 to 10 ft., 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. \$3.00 \$27.50

10 to 12 ft., 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. 3.50 30.00

T. platyphyllos. M.—A tree of about the same size as *T. vulgaris*, but readily distinguished from it by its larger and rougher leaves.

Each Per 10 Per 100
8-10 ft., 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. \$3.00 \$27.50

10 to 12 ft., 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. 3.50 30.00

T. vulgaris (Europaea). M.—A fine pyramidal tree, with medium-sized leaves and fragrant flowers.

Each Per 10 Per 100
8 to 10 ft., 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. \$3.00 \$27.50

10 to 12 ft., 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. 3.50 30.00

ULMUS—Elm

U. americana. (American.) T.—The noble, drooping, spreading tree of our woods. One of the grandest of park and street trees. Select specimens.

Each Per 10 Per 100
8 to 10 ft.—1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. \$2.75 \$25.00 \$200.00

dia. 3.50 32.50 300.00

10 to 12 ft.—1 3/4 to 2 in. 4.50 40.00

dia. 5.00 47.50

WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES

ACER—MAPLE

A. saccharinum var. *Wieri* (Wier's Cut-leaved Maple).—See Deciduous Trees.

BETULA—Birch

B. alba lacinata pendula (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch.) T.—Trunk straight, slender, white as snow; branches hanging in long pendulous threads from a great height; leaves finely cut; a universal favorite.

Each
6 to 8 ft. \$5.50

MORUS—Mulberry

M. alba pendula (Weeping Mulberry.) S.—A graceful and beautiful hardy tree, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground and gracefully swaying in the wind. Foliage small-lobed and of a delightful fresh, glossy green. Admirably adapted to cemetery planting.

Each Per 10 Per 100
1 year heads. \$3.75 \$34.00 \$300.00

SALIX—Willow

S. babylonica (Babylonian Weeping Willow). M.—A well-known and most graceful tree of large size. Its fresh, bright green tint and long, wavy branches make it very attractive.

Each Per 10 Per 100
6 to 8 ft. \$1.25 \$11.00 \$95.00

8 to 10 ft. 1.75 15.00

S. blanda (Wisconsin Weeping Willow). M.—Of drooping habit and beautiful form. The most hardy of all Weeping Willows.

Each Per 10
6 to 8 ft. \$1.25 \$11.00

8 to 10 ft. 1.75 15.00

S. elegansissima (Thurlow's Weeping Willow). M.—Larger, harder and more spreading than the Babylonica. A fine variety where a large size tree is desired.

Each Per 10 Per 100
6 to 8 ft. \$1.25 \$11.00 \$95.00

8 to 10 ft. 1.75 15.00

SORBUS—ASH

Each Per 10
W. P. Mountain Ash. 5.00

ULMUS—Elm

U. var. Camperdown Pendula (Camperdown Weeping Elm). S.—One of the finest weeping trees for the lawn. With broad foliage and branches drooping gracefully to the ground.

Each Per 10
2-year heads, 5 ft. stems. \$5.00

NOTICE

In the future our Office, Nursery and Greenhouses will be closed on Sundays and Legal Holidays during the months of June, July, August, September, December, January and February. During March, April, May, October and November we will be open from 8 to 11:30 a. m. on Sundays to accommodate customers who can not come on week days.

LANDSCAPING

Our business is the growing and supplying of trees and plants of all kinds described in our catalogue for Landscape work.

If you are contemplating any Landscape work write us, giving description of what is desired and we will be pleased to refer you to someone who can take care of your proposition and make estimate of cost, etc.

It will save time if you will make a sketch showing size of grounds, location of building, present driveways, walks, etc. Indicate any large trees that may be on the place, give name of same, and if possible send us photographs showing front and sides of house and grounds. We can then answer more intelligently.

A few dollars spent for trees and shrubs to improve your property will increase its value far more than the expenditure.



Before Consulting a Landscape Architect



After Planting With Trees and Shrubbery
(This is now a home.)

Deciduous Ornamental Shrubs

Our collection of Hardy Shrubs is one of the finest and most complete in the West. To parties desiring to lay out new grounds, or to fill out missing sorts, we would kindly ask correspondence.

To make it easier for planter to select shrubs for particular purposes we have adopted letters to denote the average height to which the various shrubs grow at maturity.

T—Denotes shrubs that grow 12 to 15 feet high.
L—Denotes shrubs that grow 8 to 12 feet high.
M—Denotes shrubs that grow 6 to 8 feet high.

S—Denotes shrubs that grow 3 to 6 feet high.

D—Denotes shrubs that grow 2 to 3 feet high.

Classification of Ornamental Shrubs

Shrubs classified as to height, color of flower and time of blooming.

SHRUBS THAT GROW 12 TO 15 FEET HIGH.

NAME.	COLOR OF FLOWER.	TIME OF BLOOMING.
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	Purple	June.
<i>Eleagnus angustifolia</i>	Yellow	June.

SHRUBS THAT GROW 8 TO 12 FEET HIGH.

NAME.	COLOR OF FLOWER.	TIME OF BLOOMING.
<i>Colutea arborescens</i>	Reddish-yellow	July.
<i>Euonymus americanus</i>	Small yellow	May.
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Small yellow	May.
<i>Exochorda grandiflora</i>	White	May.
<i>Hibiscus</i> in variety	Red, white, purple, pink	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>	White	June.
<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i> fl. pl.	Double white	June.
<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i> grandiflorus	White	June.
<i>Philadelphus coronarius lewisi</i>	White	June.
<i>Rhodotypos kerrioides</i>	White	June-July.
<i>Rhus cotinus</i>	Purple	Midsummer.
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	Crimson seed	Fall.
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	Crimson seed	Fall.
<i>Rhus typhina lacinata</i>	Crimson seed	Fall.
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	White	June.
<i>Sambucus canadensis aurea</i>	White	June.
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	White	June.
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	White	June.
<i>Tamarix africana</i>	Rose-purple	April.
<i>Tamarix gallica</i>	Delicate pink	May.
<i>Tamarix odissina</i>	Pink	May.
<i>Tamarix hispida estivalis</i>	Bright carmine	July.
<i>Tamarix tetandra purpurea</i>	Purplish pink	July.
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	White	May.
<i>Viburnum lantago</i>	Creamy white	May.
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	White	May.

SHRUBS THAT GROW 6 TO 8 FEET HIGH.

NAME.	COLOR OF FLOWER.	TIME OF BLOOMING.
<i>Calycanthus</i>	Maroon-purple	June.
<i>Cornus alba</i>	Green-white	June.
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	Green-white	June.
<i>C. elegantissima</i> var.	Green-white	June.
<i>Cornus mas</i>	Yellow	May.
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Green-white	June.
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	Green-white	June.
<i>Cornus stolonifera aurea</i>	Green-white	June.
<i>Corylus</i>	Catkins	May.
<i>Cydonia</i>	Scarlet	April.
<i>Deutzia</i> in variety	White	May-June.
<i>Forsythia</i> in variety	Yellow	March-April.
<i>Hamamelis</i>	Yellow	Sept.-Oct.
<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i> grandiflora	White	July to Oct.
<i>Jasminum officinale</i>	White	Midsummer.
<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>	Yellow	Midsummer.
<i>Lagerstroemia</i>	Rose, red, white	July-August.
<i>Ligustrum amoureense</i>	White	June.
<i>Ligustrum ibota</i>	White	June.
<i>Ligustrum regelianum</i>	White	June.
<i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i>	Pink	May.
<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>	Pink	May.
<i>Lonicera tartarica alba</i>	White	June.
<i>Lonicera tartarica rosea</i>	Rose	June.
<i>Lonicera tartarica rubra</i>	Red	June.
<i>Philadelphus lemoinei</i>	Yellowish-white	June.
<i>Physocarpus opulifolia</i>	White	June.
<i>Physocarpus opulifolia luteus</i>	White	June.
<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>	White	June-July.
<i>Ribes gordonianum</i>	Orange-red	May-June.
<i>Ribes odoratum</i>	Golden-yellow	May-June.
<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	Crimson	May-June.
<i>Robenia hispida</i>	Rose	June.

SHRUBS THAT GROW 6 TO 8 FEET HIGH—Cont'd.

NAME.	COLOR OF FLOWER.	TIME OF BLOOMING.
<i>Spirea billardii</i>	Rose	Midsummer.
<i>Spirea Douglassi</i>	Deep rose	June-July.
<i>Spirea Fontenayii alba</i>	White	Midsummer.
<i>Spirea Fontenayii rosacea</i>	Rose	Midsummer.
<i>Spirea Margaritea</i>	Soft pink	May.
<i>Spirea prunifolia</i>	White	May.
<i>Spirea Reevesiana</i>	White	May.
<i>Spirea Reeesiana</i> fl. pl.	White	May.
<i>Spirea salicifolia</i>	Rose	June-July.
<i>Spirea sorbifolia</i>	White	July.
<i>Syringa japonica</i>	Cream-white	June.
<i>Syringa josikaea</i>	Lilac	April.
<i>Syringa rothomagensis</i>	Rose	April.
<i>Syringa villosa</i>	Purple shaded white	May.
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Purple	April.
<i>Syringa vulgaris alba</i>	White	April.
<i>Syringa</i> , named varieties	All colors	April.
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	White	May.
<i>Viburnum molle</i>	Greenish-white	June.
<i>Viburnum tomentosum</i>	White	May.
<i>Viburnum tomentosum plicatum</i>	White	May.
<i>Weigela</i> in variety	Red, pink, white	June.
<i>Weigela</i> variegated	Pink	June.

SHRUBS THAT GROW 3 TO 6 FEET HIGH.

NAME.	COLOR OF FLOWER.	TIME OF BLOOMING.
<i>Abelia</i>	White	June.
<i>Acanthopanax</i>	Green	June.
<i>Amygdalus</i>	Pink and white	April.
<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	White	April-May.
<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	White	April.
<i>Benzoin aestivale</i>	Inconspicuous	April.
<i>Buddleia</i>	Lilac	July-August.
<i>Ceanothus</i>	White	April.
<i>Cephalanthus</i>	White	July.
<i>Clethra</i>	White	July.
<i>Deutzia lemoinei</i>	White	May.
<i>Diervilla lutea</i>	Yellow	July.
<i>Eleagnus longipes</i>	Yellow	June.
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	White	July.
<i>Hypericum</i>	Yellow	July-August.
<i>Kerria japonica</i>	Single yellow	All summer.
<i>Kerria japonica</i> fl. pl.	Double yellow	All summer.
<i>Lonicera ledebourii</i>	Red	June.
<i>Lonicera ruprechtiana</i>	Pink	June.
<i>Rhus canadensis</i>	White	April.
<i>Rhus copalina</i>	Greenish yellow	August.
<i>Rubus odoratus</i>	Rosy purple	May.
<i>Spirea Bumalda</i>	Pink	Midsummer.
<i>Spirea multiflora arguta</i>	White	April.
<i>Spirea Thunbergii</i>	White	April.
<i>Symporicarpus racemosus</i>	Rose	June-July.
<i>Vitex agnus castus</i>	Purple	August-Sept.
<i>Vitex agnus castus alba</i>	White	Aug.-Sept.

SHRUBS THAT GROW 2 TO 3 FEET HIGH.

NAME.	COLOR OF FLOWER.	TIME OF BLOOMING.
<i>Berberis ilicifolia</i>	Yellow	May.
<i>Berberis Thunbergii</i>	Yellow	April.
<i>Callicarpa</i>	Insignificant	August.
<i>Desmodium</i>	Rose-purple	September.
<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>	White	April.
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Yellow	All summer.
<i>Spirea callosa</i> , var. <i>alba</i>	White	All summer.
<i>Spirea callosa</i> , var. <i>Froebelli</i>	Bright-red	June.
<i>Spirea callosa</i> , var. <i>Superba</i>	Rosy-red	June.
<i>Stephanandra flexuosa</i>	White	June.

SHRUBS THAT GROW 1 TO 2 FEET HIGH.

NAME.	COLOR OF FLOWER.	TIME OF BLOOMING.
Berberis Thunbergii (Box) New dwarf variety		
<i>Ligustrum</i> <i>Loebense</i>	'New Dwarf Privet Hedge'	
<i>Lonicera nitida</i>		
<i>Lonicera piliata</i>		
<i>Spirea Anthony Waterer</i>	Crimson	All summer.

SHRUBS SUITABLE FOR HEDGES.

Baby Rambler Roses.—For low hedges in the Rose garden, all of the Baby Ramblers are excellent, giving a wide range of color.
 Berberis Thunbergii.—One of the finest and hardiest.
 Berberis Thunbergii (Dwarf Box variety).—Excellent for low dwarf hedges.
 Hibiscus Syriacus in varieties.—For large screens.
 Ligustrum amoureense (North).—The hardy Amoor River Privet for sections north of Quincy, Illinois, where the Ovalifolium is not hardy enough.
 Ligustrum Lodense.—A new dwarf hedge to take the place of boxwoods.
 Ligustrum ovalifolium (California Privet).—The great, almost evergreen hedge so largely planted in St. Louis.
 Philadelphus in variety.—Fine for screening, and where a tall informal hedge is desired.
 Rhodotypos.—Makes a beautiful informal hedge 6 to 8 feet high.
 Spirea Anthony Waterer.—Makes a beautiful low hedge, and if flower heads are kept cut as soon as petals fall will bloom all summer.
 Spirea Van Houttei.—Makes a beautiful hedge or screen. Should be more largely used on large grounds.

SHRUBS WITH BERRIES IN FALL AND WINTER.

NAME.	HEIGHT.	COLOR OF FRUIT.
Aronia arbutifolia.	3 to 6 ft.	Scarlet.
Aronia melanocarpa.	3 to 6 ft.	Black.
Benzoin aestivalis.	3 to 6 ft.	Scarlet.
Berberis Thunbergii.	2 to 3 ft.	Red.
Callicarpa purpurea.	2 to 3 ft.	Deep violet.
Cotula arboreascens.	8 to 12 ft.	Bladder-like seed pods.
Cornus alba sibirica.	6 to 8 ft.	White.
Cornus amomum.	6 to 8 ft.	Black.
Cornus mas.	6 to 8 ft.	Scarlet.
Cornus sanguinea.	6 to 8 ft.	White.
Elaeagnus angustifolia.	12 to 15 ft.	Yellow.
Elaeagnus longipes.	3 to 6 ft.	Orange-red.
Euonymus alatus.	3 to 6 ft.	Red.
Euonymus americanus.	8 to 12 ft.	Scarlet and orange.
Euonymus europaeus.	8 to 12 ft.	Rosy red.
Ilex verticillata.	6 to 8 ft.	Red.
Ligustrum amoureense.	6 to 8 ft.	Black.
Ligustrum ibota.	6 to 8 ft.	Blue-black.
Ligustrum Regelianum.	6 to 8 ft.	Black.
Lonicera Bella albida.	6 to 8 ft.	Red.
Lonicera morrowi.	6 to 8 ft.	Red.
Lonicera ruprechtiana.	3 to 6 ft.	Red.
Rhamnus catharticus.	8 to 12 ft.	Black.
Rhus canadensis.	3 to 6 ft.	Scarlet seed.
Rhus copalina.	3 to 6 ft.	Scarlet seed.
Rhus glabra.	6 to 8 ft.	Crimson seed.
Rhus typhina.	8 to 12 ft.	Scarlet seed.
Rhus typhina laciniflora.	8 to 12 ft.	Scarlet seed.
Sambucus canadensis.	8 to 12 ft.	Reddish purple.
Sambucus nigra.	8 to 12 ft.	Purplish-black.
Sambucus racemosa.	8 to 12 ft.	Red.
Symporicarpus racemosus.	3 to 6 ft.	White.
Viburnum dentatum.	6 to 8 ft.	Black.
Viburnum lantana.	8 to 12 ft.	Red.
Viburnum lentago.	8 to 12 ft.	Bluish-black.
Viburnum molle.	6 to 8 ft.	Purplish-blue.
Viburnum opulus.	8 to 12 ft.	Red.

SHRUBS WITH COLORED FOLIAGE.

NAME.	HEIGHT.	COLOR OF FRUIT.
Cornus stolonifera aurea.	6 to 8 ft.	Yellow.
Elaeagnus angustifolia.	12 to 15 ft.	Silver.
Elaeagnus longipes.	3 to 6 ft.	Silvery.
Euonymus alatus.	3 to 6 ft.	Red in fall.
Hamamelis.	6 to 8 ft.	Bright red in fall.
Hibiscus variegated.	6 to 8 ft.	Variegated.
Ligustrum ovalifolium aurea.	3 to 6 ft.	Yellow.
Philadelphus coronarius aureus.	2 to 3 ft.	Yellow.
Physocarpus opulifolia luteus.	6 to 8 ft.	Yellow.
Rhus canadensis.	3 to 6 ft.	Red in fall.
Rhus copalina.	3 to 6 ft.	Red in fall.
Rhus glabra.	6 to 8 ft.	Red in fall.
Rhus glabra laciniflora.	6 to 8 ft.	Red in fall.
Rhus typhina.	8 to 12 ft.	Red in fall.
Rhus typhina laciniflora.	8 to 12 ft.	Scarlet in fall.
Sambucus canadensis aurea.	8 to 12 ft.	Yellow.
Sambucus nigra variegata.	8 to 12 ft.	Silver and green.
Spirea callosa var. Froebelli.	2 to 3 ft.	Purple in fall.
Stephanandra flexuosa.	3 to 6 ft.	Purple in fall.
Weigela nana variegata.	3 to 6 ft.	White and green

SHRUBS WITH COLORED BARK IN WINTER.

NAME.	HEIGHT.	COLOR OF BARK.
Cornus alba.	6 to 8 ft.	Crimson.
Cornus amomum.	6 to 8 ft.	Purple.
Cornus sanguineum.	6 to 8 ft.	Deep red.
Cornus stolonifera.	6 to 8 ft.	Red and green.
Cornus stolonifera aurea.	6 to 8 ft.	Yellow.
Elaeagnus angustifolia.	12 to 14 ft.	Silver.
Elaeagnus longipes.	3 to 6 ft.	Reddish-brown.
Euonymus alatus.	3 to 6 ft.	Corky bark.
Kerria japonica.	3 to 6 ft.	Green.
Kerria japonica fl. pl.	3 to 6 ft.	Green.

SHRUBS WITH CUT OR LANCEOLATED FOLIAGE.

NAME.	HEIGHT.
Rhus glabra laciniflora.	6 to 8 ft.
Rhus typhina laciniflora.	8 to 12 ft.
Sambucus nigra laciniflora.	8 to 12 ft.

SHRUBS FOR SHADY LOCATIONS.

NAME.	HEIGHT.
Berberis Thunbergii.	2 to 3 ft.
Ceanothus americanus.	3 to 6 ft.
Clethra alnifolia.	3 to 6 ft.
Cornus alba sibirica.	6 to 8 ft.
Cornus amomum.	6 to 8 ft.
Cornus sanguinea.	6 to 8 ft.
Cornus stolonifera.	6 to 8 ft.
Deutzia gracilis.	2 to 3 ft.
Deutzia lemoinei.	3 to 6 ft.
Forsythia (in variety).	6 to 8 ft.
Hydrangea arborescens.	3 to 6 ft.
Hypericum Henryii.	3 to 6 ft.
Ligustrum (in variety).	6 to 8 ft.
Rhus canadensis.	3 to 6 ft.
Ribes (in variety).	6 to 8 ft.
Rubus odoratus.	3 to 6 ft.
Symporicarpus racemosus.	3 to 6 ft.
Viburnum dentatum.	6 to 8 ft.
Viburnum lentago.	8 to 12 ft.
Viburnum tomentosum.	6 to 8 ft.

Ornamental Shrubs

ABELIA

A. grandiflora, S.—In the south this shrub is evergreen, but with us it sheds its leaves during the late winter. One of the most beautiful and satisfactory plants. Foliage is dark green and glossy, with a pronounced tinge of red in the young branches; a very graceful plant, covered with white flowers, tinged with pink. Should be given protection during winter in this climate.

Each Per 10 Per 100
 18 to 24 inch..... \$1.00 \$9.00
 2 to 3 ft..... 1.25 11.00

ACANTHOPanax—Aralia

A. pentaphyllum, S.—Shrub with long, slender branches and few spines. Fine for rocky slopes; foliage bright green, shiny. Flowers green in long umbels.

Each Per 10 Per 100
 2 to 3 ft..... \$0.60 \$5.00 \$45.00
 3 to 4 ft..... .70 6.00 55.00

AMORPHIA—False Indigo

A. fruticosa, T.—A large, spreading bush with pinnate leaves and slender spikes of deep purple flowers; blooms in June, after most of the spring-flowering shrubs are over.

Each Per 10 Per 100
 2 to 3 ft..... \$0.60 \$5.00 \$40.00
 3 to 4 ft..... .75 6.00 50.00

AMYGDALUS—Almond

A class of ornamental shrub or small tree introduced from the mountains of Asia Minor, and succeeding well in common garden soil. The flowers are very showy, produced in great abundance, and useful for their earliness. Fine plants to use in grouping or for lawns.

A. nana rosea (Double Pink), S.—Small double pink flowers borne in abundance in May.

Each Per 10
 1 1/2 to 2 ft..... \$1.00 \$9.00
 2 to 3 ft..... 1.25 11.50

3 to 4 ft..... 1.50 12.50

A. nana alba (Double White), S.—Small double white flowers borne in abundance in May.

Each Per 10
 1 1/2 to 2 ft..... \$1.00 \$9.00
 2 to 3 ft..... 1.25 11.50

3 to 4 ft..... 1.50 12.50

ARONIA—Chokeberry

A. arbutifolia, S.—Upright habit; very pretty in April and May with an abundance of white flowers; its fruit carries well into the winter.

Each Per 10
 2 to 3 ft..... \$1.25 \$11.50

3 to 4 ft..... 1.40 13.00

A. Melanocarpa (nigra).—Black-fruited form of above.

Each Per 10
 2 to 3 ft..... \$0.75 \$6.50

3 to 4 ft..... .90 8.00

BACCHARIS—Groundsel Tree

B. Halimifolia, M.—A pretty shrub with dark green foliage; especially attractive in autumn, with its fluffy white seed pods. Each Per 10
 18 to 24 inch..... \$0.75 \$5.00
 2 to 3 ft..... .90 7.50

3 to 4 ft..... 1.25 10.00

BENZOIN—Spice Bush

B. aestivalis.—An attractive shrub, valued for its handsome flowers, which come before the leaves in early spring. The foliage turns bright yellow in autumn. Fruit scarlet and conspicuous. Each Per 10
 2 to 3 ft..... \$1.00 \$9.00

BERBERIS—Barberry

B. Thunbergii, D.—From Japan. A very pretty species of dwarf habit, small foliage, changing to a beautiful coppery red in autumn. Valuable as an ornamental as well as hardy hedge.

Each Per 10 Per 100
 12 to 18 in..... \$0.30 \$2.50 \$20.00
 18 to 24 in..... .55 4.50 40.00

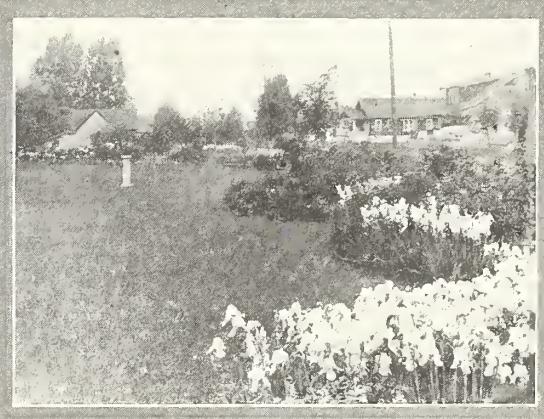
24 to 30 in..... .65 5.50 50.00

30 to 36 in..... .80 7.50 70.00

B. Thunbergii, dwarf (Box Barberry).—A dwarf form of *Berberis Thunbergii* recently introduced. Makes a small hedge very compact. Takes the place of "Boxwood" where the Boxwood does not thrive.

Each Per 10 Per 100
 12 to 15 in..... \$0.50 \$4.50 \$40.00
 12 to 18 in..... .60 5.50 50.00

Landscape Views



BUDDLEIA—

Butterfly
Bush

B. davidi magnifica. S.—A most beautiful shrub and one that should be in every garden. A splendid shrub for park planting. It makes large shrubs even from small plants the first season. Single plants will often have 50 or more flower spikes the first year. The second year after planting it generally begins to bloom in June and continues throughout the summer until frost nips it. The flowers are produced on long, graceful stems that terminate in tapering panicles of beautiful lilac-colored flowers of miniature size and borne on flower heads frequently 10 inches long. This admirable shrub should be classed as semi-herbaceous, as it sometimes freezes back to the ground in severe winters, but comes up again from the roots. A mulch of manure, leaves or other suitable material should be given before heavy freezing weather sets in. You should try some of these; you will be delighted with them.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2-year-old plants. \$0.45 \$3.75 \$30.00



Buddleia

CALICCARPA

C. purpurea. D.—A pretty shrub with dense hairy foliage and showy flowers in small racemes. Each Per 10 Per 100
18 to 24 in. \$0.55 \$5.00 \$40.00
24 to 30 in.70 6.50 60.00

CALYCANTHUS—Carolina Allspice

C. floridus. M.—A well-known native bush, bearing double, purple, fragrant flowers. Each Per 10 Per 100
18 to 24 in. \$0.60 \$5.50 \$50.00
2 to 3 ft.80 7.50 70.00

CARYOPTERIS (Blue Spirea.)

C. incana (*Mastanthus*) (Blue Spirea). D.—A handsome, hardy perennial plant recently introduced from China. It is of a vigorous growth, producing flowers in great profusion the whole length of its branches, even young plants in small pots flowering freely. The color is of a rich lavender or sky blue. A valuable plant either for bedding or pot culture

Each Per 10 Per 100
2-year. \$0.50 \$4.50 \$40.00

CEPHALANTHUS—Button Bush

C. occidentalis. S.—A native shrub with globular heads of white flowers in July. Each Per 10 Per 100
2 to 3 ft. \$0.60 \$5.00 \$40.00

CLETHRA—Sweet Pepper Bush

C. alnifolia. S.—A pretty little shrub that blossoms freely for several weeks in summer; very fragrant white flowers, in slender racemes; an excellent honey plant for bees.

Each Per 10
18 to 24 in. \$0.65 \$5.50
24 to 30 in.75 6.50

COLUTEA—Bladder Senna

C. arboreascens (*Tree Colutea*). L.—July. Foliage compound, of a pleasing green; flowers pea-shaped, yellow and brownish red, followed by showy, curiously inflated, reddish seed pods. This is the shrub which grows native on Mount Vesuvius, and the last one seen in ascending the crater.

Each Per 10
2 to 3 ft. \$0.60 \$5.00
3 to 4 ft.70 6.00

CORNUS—Cornel or Dogwood

C. alba sibirica (*Siberian Red Dogwood*). M.—A possible form of the *Cornus Sanguinea*, with intensely colored bark of the deepest crimson. Fine.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.00	35.00
3 to 4 ft.	.60	5.00	40.00

C. Alternifolia (*Alternate leaved dogwood*).—Flowers creamy white, in large bunches, very fragrant.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.20	\$10.00

C. Amomum (*Sericata*) (*Silky Dogwood*). S.—Varies in height according to conditions, from 3 to 10 feet. Purplish branches and black fruit in winter. Flowers in dense cymes, greenish white in early summer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
3 to 4 ft.	.60	5.00	40.00

C. var. elegans (*Variegata*). D.—One of the finest variegated shrubs; of rapid growth; the leaves are broadly margined with white, while some are entirely white. Bark bright red in winter. 2 to 3 ft. Each. \$1.00

C. mas. (*Cornelian Cherry*). M.—April. A small tree or large shrub with showy, yellow flowers in early spring, followed by deep scarlet fruit.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.80	\$7.00	\$60.00
3 to 4 ft.	.90	8.00	70.00

C. paniculata (*Gray Dogwood*).—Ash-colored bark. Pointed leaves, greenish white flowers white fruit.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.60	\$5.00

C. sanguinea (*Red Dogwood*). M.—June. Flowers greenish white, in flat cymes, followed by white fruit; bark deep red and very attractive in winter. When planted with other shrubs, the effect in winter is very striking. As a single lawn shrub it is well adapted, owing to its low growing habit and ornamental broad foliage. One of the best.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
3 to 4 ft.	.60	5.00	40.00

C. stolonifera (*Wild Red Dogwood*). M.—A native species with smooth, slender branches, which are usually red in winter.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
3 to 4 ft.	.60	5.00	40.00

C. stolonifera aurea (*Yellow Branched Dogwood*). M.—A very pretty shrub for winter color effect, bark bright yellow.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.55	\$4.50	\$40.00
3 to 4 ft.	.65	5.50	45.00

A Practical Hand-Book
of Trees, Shrubs,
Vines and
Herbaceous Perennials

By John Kirkegaard

This practical reference book gives valuable information regarding TREES, SHRUBS, PERENNIALS, EVERGREENS, ETC. Gives valuable planting instructions and plans for the beautification of grounds. Gives adequate space to articles on insect pests, plants for certain purposes, planting, pruning, spraying and cultivation.

By SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT with the publishers we can now offer to our patrons copies of this valuable book for \$2.00, postage paid. Regular prices, postage paid, \$2.71.

We offer this book as a premium to anyone purchasing fifty-dollars (\$50.00) worth or more of ornamental trees, shrubs, vines and perennials in one order, spring 1926. This offer does not apply on orders for fruit trees, small fruit plants, roses or greenhouse plants, insecticides and spray pumps or on special collections.

CORYLUS—Hazel or Filbert

C. americana (*American Hazel*). M.—The common American Hazel.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.80	\$7.00	\$60.00

CYDONIA—Japan Quince or Fire Bush

C. japonica. M.—Flowers very abundant, brilliant crimson scarlet. Fine for hedging.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.70	\$6.00	\$50.00
2 to 3 ft.	.90	8.00	70.00

DESMODIUM

D. penduliflorum.—A low-growing shrub with rose-colored flowers in September. Dies to the ground in winter.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year plants.	\$0.80	\$7.50	\$70.00

DEUTZIA

Showy Japanese shrubs of the highest ornamental merit, and adapted to all good soils. Their clean foliage, upright, dense growth, free flowering nature, renders them especially valuable.

Prices unless otherwise noted:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
3 to 4 ft.	.50	4.50	40.00

D. scabra candidissima (*Double White*). M.—Very pretty pure white.

D. scabra crenata. M.—The beautiful white single-flowered species that is a mass of bloom in June. Often preferred to the double sorts.

D. pride of Rochester. M.—A fine double variety, rather earlier than *D. crenata*. Flower pink in bud, white when fully expanded.

D. rosea plena (*Double Pink*). M.—All the Deutzias are valuable and very profuse bloomers in the sixth month. This is one of the prettiest, tall-growing varieties.

D. scabra. M.—A vigorous grower with rough, dull green foliage and clusters of showy double white bell-shaped flowers, in June and July.

D. s. Watereri. M.—A new white variety from England, with larger and more double flowers.

D. gracilis (*Dwarf*). D.—A low bush, three or four feet in diameter; flowers pure white and graceful. One of the prettiest and most popular small shrubs. Fine for winter forcing.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 15 in.	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
15 to 18 in.	.70	6.50	60.00

D. lemoinei. S.—A hybrid obtained by Mons. Lemoine, of France, by crossing the well-known *Deutzia Gracilis* with *Deutzia Parviflora*. Flowers pure white, borne on stout branches, which are of upright growth. Habit dwarf and free-flowering. A decided acquisition.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.70	\$6.50	\$60.00
24 to 30 in.	.90	8.50	80.00

DIERVILLA

D. Sessilifolia (*Lutea*). S.—Loose clusters small yellow flowers in June. A good shrub for a shady position on account of its fresh green foliage. Grows three to four feet high.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 2 1/2 ft.	\$0.60	\$5.00	.....

DIERVILLA—Weigela

See Weigelia, page 31.

ELEAGNUS

E. Angustifolia (*Russian Olive*). T.—A large shrub, sometimes of tree form, with long, narrow, silvery green foliage. The flowers are yellow followed by yellow fruit.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$40.00
3 to 4 ft.	.70	6.00	50.00

EUONYMUS—Strawberry or Spindle Tree

E. alatus (*Cork-barked Euonymus*). S.—Dwarf compact habit; wood very corky; leaves small; fruit red. Foliage turns bright red in fall. One of the very finest shrubs for autumn effect.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.35	\$12.50	.....
3 to 4 ft.	1.90	17.50	.....

E. Bungeanus. L.—Very attractive on account of its rather large, yellowish fruit, which is borne profusely and remains so long upon the branches.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.00	\$8.50	.....

E. europaeus (*European Burning Bush*). L.—From Europe, and a favorite in old gardens; of good size, with rosy-red pods.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.00	\$8.50	.....
4 to 5 ft.	1.30	12.00	.....



Sunken Gardens, from entrance, Sunset Hill
Country Club, St. Louis County, Mo. Plants supplied by "Webers."



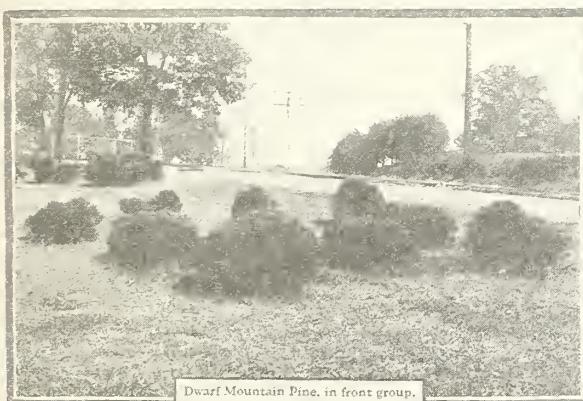
Sunken Garden, from veranda, Sunset Hill
Country Club, St. Louis County, Missouri. Plants Supplied by "Webers."



Evergreens supplied by "Webers."
Barnickel Chemical Co., Webster Groves, Mo. Tennis Court and Laboratory Buildings in rear.



Juniperus Pfitzeriana furnished by "Webers." Barnickel Chemical Co., Webster Groves, Mo.



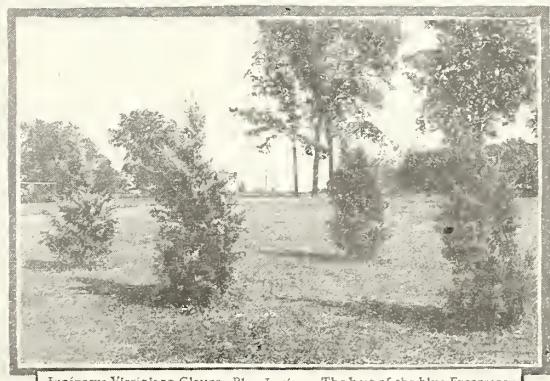
Dwarf Mountain Pine, in front group.
Juniperus Pfitzeriana, in rear group. Supplied by "Webers."



Platanus Orientalis on Kingshighway Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo. Supplied by "Webers."



Window Boxes and foundation planting.
Sunset Hill Country Club, Bath Houses. Plants supplied by "Webers."



Juniperus Virginiana Glauca, Blue Juniper. The best of the blue Evergreens.

These are a few of the many places and homes which have been furnished by us.
Your place can be made attractive by having us figure with you. Ask us about it.

EXOCHORDA—Pearl Bush

E. grandiflora. L.—A very hardy and handsome shrub from Northern China and Japan. Pure white flowers in clusters, on light wiry branches. Unexpanded buds are like small, round beads of pearl whiteness.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.00	\$9.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.25	11.00

FORSYTHIA—Golden Bell

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
3 to 4 ft.	.60	5.50	50.00

F. intermedia. M.—A form with erect, arching branches, foliage resembling *Viridissima* and flowers like *Fortunei*. Very free-flowering.

F. suspensa. M.—A very early and showy spring bloomer; flowers bright yellow; branches long and slender.

F. Fortunii. M.—Grows upright; foliage deep green; flowers bright yellow.

F. viridissima. M.—A fine hardy shrub. Leaves and bark deep green; flowers yellow. Very early in spring.

HALESIA TETRAPTERA

See Deciduous Trees.

HAMAMELIS—Witch Hazel

H. virginica. M.—A tall shrub; yellow flowers; late in fall, just before the leaves fall. Foliage changes to bright colors in the fall.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.90	\$8.00	80.00

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS—Althea or Rose of Sharon

These are very fine, hardy, free-growing, flowering shrubs, of very easy cultivation, and very desirable on account of their late summer blooming. Should be in every garden. Our collection comprises a great variety of colors and shades. (See descriptions below.)

H. anuoneiflora. L.—Very large flower, measuring 3½ to 4 inches across; semi-double, red with a very deep red base on outer petals. Stamens showing prominently.

H. ardens. L.—Double violet, 2½ to 3 inches across flower; petals quilled; vigorous; very fine.

H. boule de feu. L.—Large flowers, very double, well formed, light rose; petals flecked at base with cardinal; one of the finest reds.

H. duchesne de Brabant. L.—Large, reddish lilac flowers.

H. Jean d'Arc. L.—One of the best; flowers pure white, double; strong grower.

H. Lady Stanley. L.—Very double, white with beautiful blush markings, cardinal base.

H. lucy. L.—Double, bright red, the brightest of our collections. A shade deeper than *Anemone-flora*.

H. panoniaflora. L.—Double, bright rose, dwarf grower, free flowering.

H. Totus Alba.—Single white.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.40	\$3.00	\$20.00
2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.00	30.00
3 to 4 ft.	.60	5.00	40.00

H. variagata fl. pl. M.—Variegated leaves, flowers very double, seldom open. This variety is very scarce. Have only limited stock.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.75		

HYDRANGEA

H. arborescens. S.—This beautiful shrub is being sent out under various names, as "Snowball Hydrangea," "Hills of Snow," etc. This new American Hydrangea is believed to be the most beautiful, hardy flowering shrub introduced for many years.

The plant attains a height of five or six feet, with about the same breadth, is far more graceful than the old form of *Hydrangea Arborescens*. Flowers are borne in large trusses, beautifully formed and of dazzling whiteness, rendering it a plant of peerless beauty. Seems to do best in rather damp or shady location.

The flowers, when cut, remain in good condition a long time, thus making the plant especially useful for cut flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.75	\$6.00	\$50.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.00	9.00	80.00

H. paniculata grandiflora (Bush Shape). M.—

This is one of the most valuable hardy shrubs in cultivation. It attains a height of six to eight feet, and is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. The flowers are white, borne in immense pyramidal panicles nearly a foot in length. It commences flowering in July and continues until November. This is the finest flowering shrub for home planting we know of.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.75	\$6.00	\$50.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.00	9.00	80.00

H. paniculata grandiflora (Tree Shape). M.—

These are fine specimen plants, four to five feet high, trained to tree shape, with about three feet of straight stem and nice shaped heads. Should bloom profusely the first year.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.00	\$9.00	80.00

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	1.25	11.00	100.00

HYPERICUM—St. John's Wort

H. Henryii.—A new hardy St. John's Wort of shrubby habit, growing from 2½ to 4 feet high, producing masses of large clear yellow flowers during July and August, and retaining its neat foliage until late in the autumn.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 4 ft.	\$1.75	\$15.00	150.00

ILEX—Black Alder or Winterberry

I. verticillata. M.—Hardy native shrub, with attractive foliage and habit. Very ornamental in autumn and winter when covered with brilliant red berries.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year	\$0.70	\$6.00	60.00

LAGERSTROEMIA—Crepe Myrtle

L. Indica rosea. M.—Flowers bright pink, very handsome; petals curled, on long claws; panicle many-flowered, summer blooming. Not hardy here without protection.

L. Indica Purpurea.—Fine lavender blue.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.70	\$6.50	65.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.00	9.50	95.00

L. Indica Rubrum.—Dwarf crimson.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$1.00		

LIGUSTRUM—Privet

The Privet is now one of the best known shrubs, both for hedging and for ornamental planting on the lawn. All of the varieties offered have merit, some for their foliage, some for their berries. They are almost evergreen and of dense habit and bear shearing to any extent.

L. amurensis (North). (Amour River Privet.) A distinct type which has been found hardy in the North. Foliage and habit of growth almost identical with the variety grown in the South. Flowers white, fruit black.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
2 to 3 ft.	.30	2.50	20.00
3 to 4 ft.	.40	3.50	25.00

L. Ibolium (New).—A cross between California Privet and Ibeta, having the attractiveness of California Privet and the hardiness of Ibeta.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00

L. Ibeta. M.—The form is spreading, with curving branches. Foliage grayish green; flowers pure white, seeds bluish-black. A good border shrub and hedge plant.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.35	\$2.50	\$20.00
2 to 3 ft.	.35	3.00	25.00

L. Ibotellum (Regal's Privet). M.—A fine, hardy variety, desirable when grown singly as a specimen, or in mass planting; also suitable for hedges. This is one of the herred varieties.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.70	\$6.00	\$50.00

Ligustrum Loddense (L. *nanum compactum*).—This is a new, dwarf and distinct form of privet of extremely compact and low growing habit. The foliage is rich dark green and of extreme hardness. It is particularly useful where a dwarf low growing hedge is desired, such as cemetery lots, formal gardens, etc.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year old, 12 to 15 in.	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
3-year old, 15 to 18 in.	.50	4.50	40.00

L. ovalifolium. (California Privet.) M.—A vigorous, hardy variety, of fine habit, and foliage nearly evergreen. Makes a desirable ornamental shrub as well as hedge. California Privet has long been recognized as one of the very best plants for hedge purposes, as it is remarkable for its beautiful, dark green, glossy foliage, its quick, strong and symmetrical growth, its freedom from insects and scale, and its ability to withstand pruning and trimming into any desired shape. Our stock comprises upwards of 100,000 plants in the various sizes.

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
12 to 18 in., 1-year	\$0.70	\$5.00	\$40.00
12 to 18 in., 2-year	.80	6.00	50.00

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
18 to 24 in., 2-year	1.00	8.00	70.00
24 to 30 in., 2-year	1.25	10.00	90.00

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
30 to 36 in., 2-year	1.50	13.00	120.00
36 in., heavy	\$0.90		

L. ovalifolium aureum (Golden).—Same habit of growth as California privet but not as strong a grower. Foliage golden.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
24 to 30 in., heavy	\$0.90		

LONICERA TARTARICA—Upright Honeysuckle

Prices unless otherwise noted:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$35.00
3 to 4 ft.	.55	5.00	45.00

L. tartarica rubra. M.—Pink flowers, which contrast beautifully with the foliage. June.

L. Bella Albita. M.—Flowers white, bright red fruit in great profusion; very fine.

L. morrowi. M.—A fine variety from Japan; valuable for its handsome red fruit.

L. ruprechtiana. S.—A fine variety from Manchuria, especially valuable for its showy red fruit.

L. tartarica alba. M.—Creamy white, fragrant flowers; forms a high bush. May and June.

L. tartarica grandiflora rosea. M.—A beautiful shrub, very vigorous, and producing bright red flowers striped with white in June.

L. fragrantissima. M.—In sheltered situations the dark green leaves of this shrub are retained nearly all winter. Its pretty pink and white flowers are numerous, but not very showy. Delightful fragrance. It is easily trained into a handsome bush.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$40.00
3 to 4 ft.	.70	6.00	50.00

PHILADELPHIUS—Syringa or Mock Orange

For grouping with other shrubs, forming large screens or hedges which may not require pruning, or used as single specimen lawn plants they are desirable. They will bear heavy pruning and quickly resume their free, semi-pendulous, picturesque effect.

Prices, unless otherwise noted:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
3 to 4 ft.	.60	5.00	40.00

P. coronarius (Mock Orange). L.—Early June. Fragrant pure white flowers, in dense clusters so numerous as to bear the branches down when flowering. One of the best.

P. coronarius flore plena (Double-flowered Syringa). L.—Partially double flowers; very fragrant.

P. coronarius grandiflorus (Large Flowering). L.—Has showy large flowers, slightly fragrant; branches somewhat straggling.

P. coronarius lewisi (Gordon's Syringa). L.—Vigorous grower and profuse bloomer; flowers slightly fragrant; late bloomer.

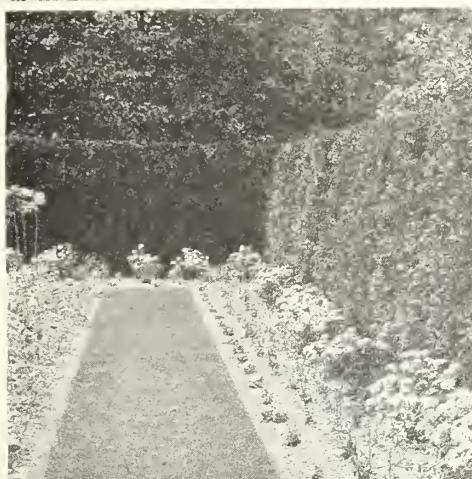
P. lemmoni. M.—A charming variety of upright growth; flowers small yellowish white, fragrant, completely covering the plant.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.55	\$5.00	\$40.00
2 to 3 ft.	.70	6.00	50.00

P. Virginalis.—A magnificent new variety. The bush grows moderately tall, with good foliage and compact habit. The flowers are the largest, handsomest and most sweetly fragrant of any known variety, with longest blooming season.

	Each

HEDGE PLANTS



ARBORVITAE EVERGREEN HEDGE



CALIFORNIA PRIVET HEDGE



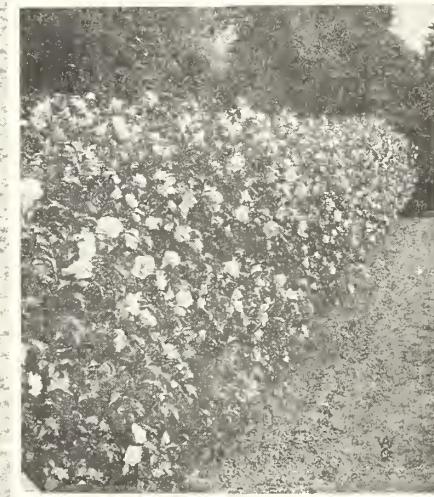
BERBERIS THUNBERGII



SPIREA VAN HOUTTE HEDGE



A COMPLETED HOME



ATHAEA HEDGE

RHODOTYPOS—White Kerria

R. kerrioides. L.—A choice and rare Japanese shrub, recently introduced. It is a slender branched bush, with very pretty, deeply veined leaves, and pure white flowers, borne at intervals all summer. Each Per 10 Per 100
2 to 3 ft. \$0.80 \$7.50 \$70.00
3 to 4 ft. .95 9.00 85.00

RHUS—Sumach

R. canadensis (aromatica) (Fragrant Sumach). S.—A native variety, exhaling a strong odor. Flowers greenish white; leaves lobed.

Each Per 10
18 to 24 in. \$0.80 \$7.00
2 to 3 ft. .90 8.00

R. copallina (Dwarf Sumach). S.—Shining green foliage, changing to rich crimson in autumn; greenish yellow flowers in August.

Each Per 10
2 to 3 ft. \$0.60 \$5.50
3 to 4 ft. .70 6.50

R. glabra (Smooth Sumach). L.—Very effective in autumn with its crimson seeds and foliage.

Each Per 10
2 to 3 ft. \$0.50 \$4.00
3 to 4 ft. .60 5.00

R. glabra laciniatia (Cut-leaved). M.—A variety with deeply cut, fern-like foliage. An elegant plant for groups on the lawn.

Each Per 10
15 to 18 in. \$0.85 \$7.00
18 to 24 in. .95 8.50

R. typhina (Staghorn Sumach). L.—A large shrub or tree, brilliant foliage and scarlet fruit in autumn.

Each Per 10 Per 100
3 to 4 ft. \$0.60 \$5.00 \$40.00

R. typhina laciniatia (Staghorn Sumach). L.—A large shrub or tree, brilliant foliage and scarlet fruit in autumn. A very pretty effect among shrubbery collections.

Each Per 10 Per 100
3 to 4 ft. \$0.80 \$7.00 \$60.00

RIBES—Currant

Vigorous, remarkably healthy plants of easiest culture. Besides this ornamental foliage and flowers, the fruit of several of the varieties is showy and very attractive. Valuable for grouping as a class or with other shrubs.

Each Per 10 Per 100
18 to 24 in. \$0.60 \$5.00 \$40.00
2 to 3 ft. .70 6.00 50.00

R. odoratum (aureum) (Missouri Currant). M.—May. Golden yellow, spicy fragrant flowers in showy racemes. Foliage shining and glabrous, taking on showy autumnal coloring.

ROBENIA—Locust or Acacia

R. hispida (Rose or Moss Locust). M.—A native shrub of spreading, irregular growth. Flowers rose-colored in long clusters in June and at intervals through the summer.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2 to 3 ft. \$1.00 \$9.00
3 to 4 ft. 1.25 11.00

RUBUS—Bramble

R. odoratus (Flowering Raspberry). S.—Foliage large; flowers pretty rosy-purple.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2 to 3 ft. \$0.60 \$5.00 \$40.00

SAMBUCUS—Elder

Rapid growing shrubs with ornamental foliage, flowers and fruit. Will thrive in all soils, but give best fruiting results in that of a moist nature. The Golden Elder is one of the finest golden-leaved shrubs, and is very useful. It shows its color best on a dry soil.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2 to 3 ft. \$0.60 \$5.50 \$50.00
3 to 4 ft. .80 7.50 70.00

S. canadensis (Common American Elder). L.—Broad panicles of white flowers in June; reddish purple berries in autumn. A well-known native shrub.

S. canadensis aurea (Golden). L.—A beautiful golden-foliated form. Very useful for foliage effect.

S. nigra (Black-berried Elder). L.—Of medium growth, with purplish-black berries in September.

S. nigra laciniatia (Cut-leaved). L.—Deeply cut foliage.

S. nigra variagata (Variegated). L.—Foliage beautifully variegated with silver and green.

S. racemosus (Red-berried Elder). L.—White flowers in panicles in spring, followed by bright red berries.

SPIREA—Meadow Sweet

An indispensable class of small to medium-sized shrubs, embracing a wide range of foliage, habit of growth, color of flowers and season of blooming. All of easiest culture in all soils.

Prices on following varieties:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.55	\$4.50	\$35.00
3 to 4 ft.	.65	5.50	45.00

S. Biltardii. M.—Medium sized shrub, producing spiky panicles of flowers, bright rose color.

S. Douglasii. M.—Immense terminal spikes of deep rose-colored flowers. One of the best.

S. Pentenaria alba. M.—A pretty variety, with white flowers in summer. Upright grower.

S. opulifolia. (See Physocarpus.)

S. salicifolia (Willow-leaved). M.—Long, narrow, pointed leaves, and rose-colored flowers in June and July.

S. Van Houtte. M.—The grandest of all the Spireas. It is a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season, but when in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing. Clusters of twenty to thirty flat, white florets make up the racemes, and these clusters are set close along the drooping stems. Perfectly hardy and an early bloomer.

Special varieties quoted below:

S. Bumalda. S.—A spreading, low bush, with dark leaves brightened by corymbs of pretty, light pink flowers in May, and at intervals all summer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 in.	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$36.00
18 to 24 in.	.60	5.50	50.00

S. bumalda Anthony Waterer. D.—A new crimson-flowered variety; one of the most beautiful of dwarf flowering shrubs. It makes a low, compact bush, 15 to 18 inches high, and is covered nearly the whole growing season with large umbels of deep crimson flowers. Perfectly hardy, it makes a fine, compact plant for low clumps or for bedding purposes. Grown as a pot plant, it is a fine plant for house decorations.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 in.	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$36.00
18 to 24 in.	.60	5.50	50.00

S. Callosa var. *Fruebelli*. D.—Flowers bright rosy-red, in flat umbels. This is one of our finest Spireas, excellent as a border shrub. Foliage turns purple in the fall. Branches willowy. Should be in every garden.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 in.	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
18 to 24 in.	.60	5.00	40.00

S. callosa alba. D.—Of compact growth, with upright branches, crowded with large, flat clusters of white flowers nearly all summer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 in.	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$36.00
18 to 24 in.	.60	5.50	50.00

S. coccinea superba. Flowers deep rose-red. A fine garden variety.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
24 to 30 in.	.60	5.50	50.00

S. Margaritea (Margarets). M.—Flowers soft pink. A plant of free growth, which should be allowed plenty of room to develop; it carries a great quantity of bloom.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.55	\$5.00	\$45.00
24 to 30 in.	.60	6.00	60.00

S. Multiflora arguta. S.—Of dwarf habit; flowers clear white. The best early-flowering White Spirea. Early May.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$40.00
24 to 30 in.	.70	6.00	50.00
30 to 36 in.	.80	6.50	60.00

S. prunifolia. M.—Very distinct, with numerous small, double white flowers, blooming early.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.75	\$6.50	.....
3 to 4 ft.	.90	8.00	.....

S. Reevesiana (Lance-leaved—Single). M.—One of the most ornamental; showy flowers, pure white, in umbels and very numerous.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$36.00
2 to 3 ft.	.60	5.00	45.00
3 to 4 ft.	.70	6.00	55.00

S. Reevesiana flora plena (Lance-leaved—Double). M.—A perfect gem, each individual flower as double as a Ranunculus and very conspicuous.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$36.00
2 to 3 ft.	.60	5.00	45.00
3 to 4 ft.	.70	6.00	55.00

S. Thunbergii. S.—Dwarf habit and round, graceful form; branches slender and somewhat drooping; foliage narrow and yellowish-green.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.60	\$5.50	\$50.00
2 to 3 ft.	.70	6.00	55.00
3 to 4 ft.	.70	6.50	60.00

S. Thunbergii. S.—Dwarf habit and round, graceful form; branches slender and somewhat drooping; foliage narrow and yellowish-green. Flower small white. Early bloomer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.60	\$5.50	\$50.00
24 to 30 in.	.70	6.50	60.00

STEPHANANDRA

S. flexuosa. D.—A beautiful low shrub with very ornamental deep green, dense foliage. Branches spreading and drooping. Flowers insignificant, in small terminal panicles. Freezes back during the winter.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.75	\$7.00
18 to 24 in.	.60	5.50

SYMPHORICARPUS—St. Peter's Wort

S. racemosus (Snowberry). S.—Flowers inconspicuous, rose-colored in June and July; leaves thin, dark green; fruits large, milk-white, clustered; persistent until late in winter.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 in.	\$0.50	\$4.00
2 to 3 ft.	.60	5.00

SYRINGA—Lilac

S. japonica. M.—A species from Japan, becoming a good-sized tree. Foliage dark green, glossy; leathery; flowers creamy white, odorless, in great panicles. A month later than other Lilacs.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.00	\$9.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.35	12.50

S. josikaea (Hungarian Lilac). M.—A fine distinct species of tree-like growth, with dark shining leaves and purple flowers in June, after the other Lilacs have done blooming. Esteemed for its fine habit and foliage.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.00	\$9.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.35	12.50

S. rothomagensis (chinensis) (Rouen Lilac). M.—A distinct hybrid variety, with reddish flowers; panicles of great size and very abundant.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.90	\$8.50
3 to 4 ft.	1.10	10.00

S. villosa (Japan Lilac). M.—A species from Japan. Large branching panicles; flowers light purple in bud, white when open, fragrant. Especially valuable for late flowering. Single.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.00	\$9.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.25	11.00

S. vulgaris (Common Purple Lilac). M.—Large shrub with larger leaves and flowers than above. Flowers bluish purple.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.70	\$6.00
3 to 4 ft.	.80	7.00

S. vulgaris alba (Common White Lilac). M.—Flowers in slender panicles, pure white and fragrant.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.90	\$8.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.10	10.00

NAMED VARIETIES OF LILACS

This class of lilacs is very scarce this season owing to the shortage in available plants. We are therefore only offering these in limited quantity.

SYRINGA—Single and Double Varieties

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.50	\$14.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.75	16.50

Alphonse Lavallee.—Beautiful blue, shading violet.

Congo.—Deep red purplish single flowers.

Belle de Nancy.—Great panicles of satiny rose, almost white center. Double.

Marie Legrave.—Single white flowers in large panicles.

Michael Buchner.—Double flowers of pale lilac.

Mme. Abet Chatenay.—Double pure white flowers in large panicles.

Negro.—Very dark violet-purple single flowers.

President Carnot.—Pale blue double flowers with white in center.

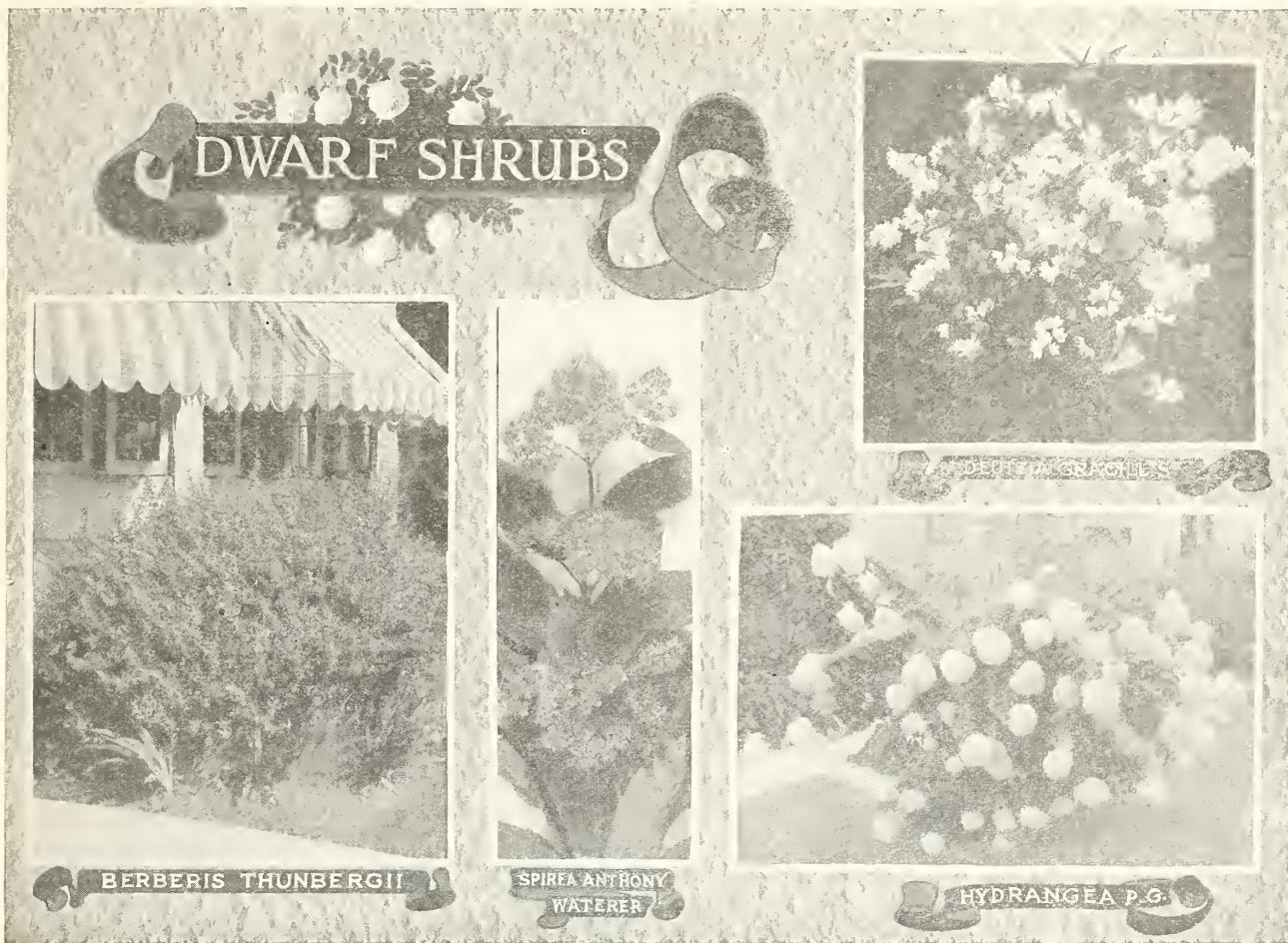
President Grevy.—Beautiful blue flowers in huge panicles.

Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth.—Single dark purplish-blue flowers in long panicles.

PROTECT YOUR TREES

from the ravages of the "SAN JOSE SCALE" by spraying with "SCALECIDE," the best known spray for the control of all kinds of "SCALE INSECTS."

We are WESTERN DISTRIBUTING AGENTS for this material; we have used it in our orchards for the past 20 years and know what it will do. Send for price list and circular.

**TAMARIX—Tamarisk**

The Tamarisks are hardy shrubs, of strong growth, foliage light and feathery, their flowers delicate and fringed, usually in some light shade of red or pink. Will grow anywhere.

Prices, unless otherwise noted:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.55	\$4.50	\$35.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.65	5.50	45.00

T. odessana (Caspian Tamarisk). A new variety with pale rose flowers, blooming earlier than *Gallica*.

T. tetrandra purpurea. L.—Of dwarfer and more dense growth than *T. Africana*. Purplish-pink flowers in mid-summer.

T. africana. L.—A tall, graceful shrub with small foliage like a Juniper, and delicate small rosaceous flowers, produced in spikes; very pretty.

T. gallica. L.—Delicate pink or white flowers in slender panicled racemes; leaves bluish-green. An exceedingly pretty species.

T. hispida estivalis. L.—A new variety, raised from *T. Hispida*. More vigorous and not so compact. In July the branches are covered on the half of their length with numerous inflorescences of large flowers of a nice bright carmine. Foliage silvery.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.60	\$5.50	\$50.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.75	7.00	65.00

If in need of a Spray Pump send
for catalogue and price list. We
are distributing agents for the
Deming Company.

VIBURNUM—Snowball

V. dentatum (Arrow-wood). M.—A fine shrub for massing for foliage effect. Flowers greenish white.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.80	\$7.00	.....
3 to 4 ft.....	.90	8.00	.....

V. lantana. L.—A large, robust shrub, with soft, heavy leaves and large clusters of white flowers in May, succeeded with red fruit; retains its foliage very late.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.95	\$9.00	\$80.00

V. Opulus (High Bush Cranberry). L.—Very ornamental. Berries resembling small cranberries, hang until destroyed by frost late in fall.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0.80	\$7.00	\$60.00
2 to 3 ft.....	1.00	9.00	80.00

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	1.25	11.50	100.00

V. Opulus sterile (Common Snowball). L.—An old and well-known shrub, bearing large balls of pure white flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0.80	\$7.00	\$60.00
2 to 3 ft.....	1.00	9.00	80.00

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	1.25	11.50	100.00

V. tomentosum. M.—The single form of *V. Plicatum*; flowers pure white, borne along the branches in flat cymes, in the greatest profusion early in June. Perfectly hardy, vigorous and free blooming. Desirable.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.90	\$8.50	\$80.00
3 to 4 ft.....	1.10	10.00	90.00

V. tomentosum plicatum (Japan). M.—A rare and exceedingly beautiful species of Japan; flowers in large, globular heads, pure white, hanging long on the bush; a very choice and desirable shrub.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0.95	\$8.50	.....
2 to 3 ft.....	1.10	10.00	.....

VITEX—Chastise Tree

Vitex Agnus Castus.—A graceful shrub, growing from 5 to 6 feet high, with dense spikes 6 to 8 inches long, of lilac-colored flowers late in summer.

V. Agnus Castus Alba.—Same as *Agnus Castus* in growth, but has white flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.60	\$5.00	.....

WEIGELIA—Diervilla

Beautiful shrubs that bloom in June and July. The flowers are produced in so great profusion as almost entirely to hide the foliage. They are very desirable for the border or for grouping, and also as specimen plants for the lawn.

Prices, unless otherwise noted:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.70	\$6.50	\$60.00
3 to 4 ft.....	0.80	7.50	70.00

W. Hendersonii.—Dark pink, strong grower.

W. nana variegata. S.—An exceedingly pretty variety, the variegation being very distinct.

W. van houttei. M.—A good grower, with clear carmine flowers.

W. Abel Carriere. M.—Bright rose. One of the best.

W. Candida. M.—Flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June and continue to bloom at intervals through the summer.

W. Desboisii. M.—Deep rose colored flowers.

W. Rosea. M.—Flowers bright rose. Very popular.

W. Eva Rathke. M.—Flowers brilliant crimson, a beautiful distinct, clear shade. Very scarce.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.....	\$1.00	\$9.00	.....
24 to 30 in.....	1.20	10.00	.....

W. Floribunda. M.—Flowers dark red. A profuse bloomer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1.00	\$9.00	.....
3 to 4 ft.....	1.10	10.00	.....

Ornamental Vines and Climbers

AKEBIA

A. quinata.—A beautiful, hardy Japanese vine, with unique foliage and chocolate purple flowers of delightful fragrance, in large clusters.

Each Per 10
2-year-old plants..... \$0.70 \$6.00

AMPELOPSIS

A. quinquefolia Engelmanni (Engelmanni Ivy).—Shorter jointed than *Quinquefolia*. A good climber; grows 6 to 10 feet in a season.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2-year-old plants..... \$0.45 \$3.50 \$25.00

A. quinquefolia (American Ivy or Virginia Creeper).—Has beautiful digitate leaves that become rich crimson in autumn; a very rapid grower. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas or trunks of trees.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2-year-old plants..... \$0.45 \$3.50 \$25.00

A. tricuspidata Veitchi (Boston Ivy).—Of Japanese origin; entirely hardy, with foliage turning brilliant red in autumn. It clings tightly to walls, and is unsurpassed as a basket or vase plant.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2-year-old plants..... \$1.00 \$9.00 \$80.00

BIGNONIA—Trumpet Vine

B. radicans (American Climbing Trumpet Vine). A splendid, hardy climbing plant, with large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2-yr.-old plants..... \$0.50 \$4.00 \$30.00

CELASTRUS—Bitter Sweet

C. scandens.—A native climber, with handsome, glossy foliage and large clusters of beautiful orange-crimson fruits, retaining all winter. Very bright in effect and charming for winter decorations.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2-yr.-old plants..... \$0.50 \$4.00 \$30.00

CLEMATIS

A beautiful class of hardy climbers, excellent for pillars or trellises. They delight in a rich soil and sunny situations, and are perfectly hardy.

C. coccinea.—A native Southern species, quite hardy, flowers small, bright scarlet; a very interesting plant.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2-yr.-old plants..... \$0.50 \$4.50

C. Henryi.—A magnificent, large white flower, a free grower and bloomer.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2-yr.-old plants..... \$1.25

C. Jackmannii.—Deep violet purple, with a rich, velvety appearance. One of the best.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2-yr.-old plants..... \$1.25 \$11.00

C. paniculata.—A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets, and of a most delicious and penetrating fragrance.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2-year-old plants..... \$0.50 \$4.50 \$40.00

Potted plants, 2-year-old... .75 7.00 65.00

C. Ramona.—Deep sky-blue.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2-year-old plants..... \$1.25 \$11.00

DOLICHOS JAPONICA—Kudzu Vine

See *Pueraria Thunbergiana*.

EUONYMUS

E. Kewensis.—New variety, small dark green foliage. A fine rock plant or ground cover. Grows close to the ground, fine under trees where grass will not grow.

Each Per 10 Per 100
4-in. pot plants..... \$0.75 \$7.00

E. radicans.—An evergreen vine, with dark green foliage; will cling to walls like ivy.

Each Per 10 Per 100
4-in. pot plants, strong... \$0.60 5.50

E. radicans variegata.—An evergreen vine with variegated foliage that clings to walls like ivy.

Each Per 10 Per 100
4-in. pot plants, strong... \$0.60 \$5.50

E. Radicans vegeta.—A strong growing variety with larger leaves than the type, and producing bright orange-red berries which remain on the plant the greater part of the winter. As an

evergreen, absolutely hardy wall cover this plant is unequalled. An enthusiastic horticultural writer predicts that it will become as popular for this purpose here as the Ivy is in England.

Each Per 10
Strong plants in pots..... \$0.75 \$6.50

HEDERA—Ivy

The Ivvies are evergreens and frequently suffer from exposure to the bright sunlight in winter. For this reason the north side of a wall or building is a better situation than the south.

H. helix (English Ivy).—A familiar evergreen vine, dark green leaves, favors shady location. The young wood sometimes winter-kills in this climate, due to the action of the sun more than the cold. Suitable to cover buildings, rocks, trellis work, graves, and as a carpet under trees in places where grass will not grow.

Each Per 10 Per 100
3-in. pots, strong plants... \$0.35 \$3.00 \$25.00
4-in. pots, extra plants.... .50 4.50 35.00
5-in. pots, extra plants.... .60 5.50

LONICERA—Honeysuckle

L. Japonica aurea reticulata.—A variety with beautifully variegated foliage; leaves netted and veined with clear yellow; flowers yellow and fragrant.

L. Japonica Halliana.—Color white, changing to yellow, very fragrant, blooms from June to November.

L. periclymenum Belgica (Monthly Fragrant). A fine, rapid growing variety; flowers large and very fragrant; color red and yellow; a constant bloomer.

L. sempervirens (Scarlet Trumpet).—A strong, rapid climber; blooms very freely the entire season; bright red, trumpet-shaped flowers.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2-year-old, strong plants... \$0.50 \$4.00 \$30.00

LYCIUM—Matrimony Vine

L. Chinensis.—Very hardy, grows anywhere. The slender, drooping branches are somewhat thorny and bear grayish green leaves. Flowers small, pink and purple, from June to September, and are then succeeded by a profusion of bright scarlet and orange fruits through late fall and winter. A good plant for covering trellis work and bowers; also for covering bare places of rock.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2 to 3 ft..... \$0.45 \$3.50 \$30.00

PERIPLOCA—Silk Vine

P. graeca.—A beautiful, rapid growing climber. Fine to twine around an old tree or other support; will grow 30 to 40 feet in height. Flowers purple, brown, in auxiliary clusters. Foliage glossy.

Each Per 10
2-year-old plants..... \$0.60 \$5.50

POLYGONUM AUBERTI—Silver Lace Vine

One of the most desirable flowering climbers. The plant is of strong, vigorous growth, attaining a height of 25 feet or more, producing through the summer and fall great foamy sprays of white flowers, and a well established plant during its long flowering period is a mass of bloom.

Each Per 10
Strong plants..... \$1.00 \$9.00
Extra size..... 1.25

PUERARIA THUNBERGIANA—Kudzu Vine (Dolichos)

P. thunbergiana.—This is without a doubt the fastest growing vine we know of; we have grown and recommend same to our customers wanting a fast-growing vine for covering arbors and trellises, also for covering rocky slopes.

Each Per 10
1-year-old plants..... \$0.50 \$4.50

WISTARIA

The Wistaria is one of the most decorative of vines, and for porch decoration without too much shade it has no superior. The long, twining branches bear great sprays of foliage, while its charming flowers sway with every passing breeze.

W. Sinensis (Chinese).—Flowers in clusters, pale blue, sometimes gives a second crop of flowers in the fall.

Each Per 10

2-yr.-old plants (Layers)..... \$1.00 \$9.00

W. Sinensis alba.—Of similar habit to *Chinensis*, with pure white flowers. Each Per 10

2-yr.-old plants (Layers)..... \$1.00 \$9.00

Our Wistaria are grown from layers or grafts from blooming plants, hence are guaranteed to bloom.

Evergreen Shrubs

Evergreen shrubs are coming into use more and more, as they are so desirable in landscape work. The foliage helps out and enlivens the bareness of deciduous trees and shrubs in winter. They are all fond of shady places and are suitable for north sides of houses, garages and north hillsides.

The soil for this class of shrubs should be carefully prepared with leaf mold, peaty soil, and should be mulched annually with well decomposed manure or partly decomposed forest leaves. Spring is the proper time to transplant.

AZALEA AMOENA

A bushy, dwarf grower with small green leaves that deepen to a lustrous coppery hue in winter. In April or May the whole plant is covered with a mass of brilliant, claret-colored flowers that retain their beauty for several weeks. Very ornamental and desirable for edging of drives and walks or for bordering beds of *Kalmia*, *Ilex*, etc.

Each

10 to 12 in..... \$2.50

12 to 15 in..... 3.00

ILEX—Holly

The Hollies are coming into demand as people get to know what splendid ornamental plants they are. The foliage is always beautiful, the flowers interesting and the fruits ornamental. A group of Hollies is always a source of pleasure.

I. opaca (American Holly).—This is our native Holly, but is a rare plant in our American nurseries.

Each

2 to 3 ft. B-B..... \$3.50

3 to 4 ft. B-B..... 5.00

I. Verticillata.—See Deciduous Shrubs.

MAHONIA

Mahonia aquifolia (Holly-Leaved Mahonia).—A native species of medium size, with purplish, shiny, prickly leaves, and showy, bright yellow flowers in May, succeeded by bluish berries. Its glossy foliage and neat habit render it a very popular plant for decorative purposes.

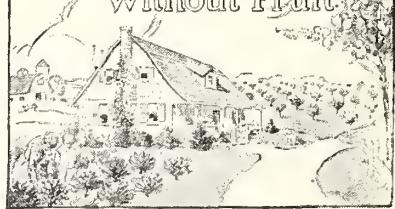
Each

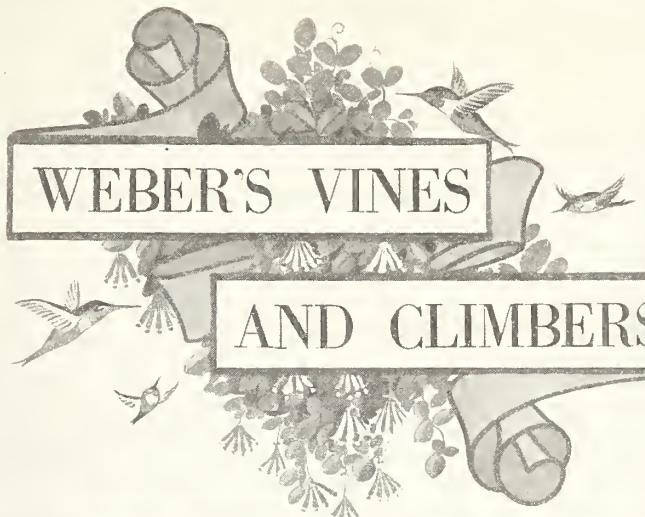
18 to 24 in. B-B..... \$2.50

24 to 30 in. B-B..... 4.00

Plant Flowers to beautify your home grounds, to hide unsightly foundations, in borders or hedge, or in artistically arranged beds, to make your grounds radiate with their beauty and fragrance.

It's Not a Farm Home Without Fruit





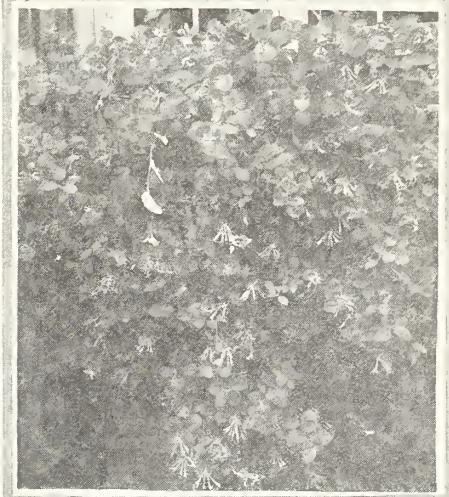
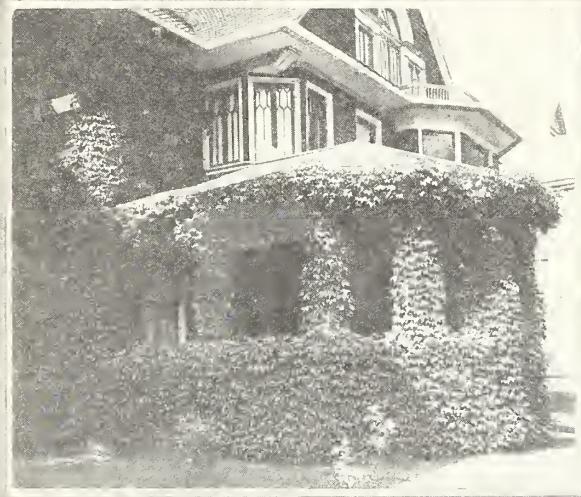
WEBER'S VINES AND CLIMBERS



HONEYSUCKLE
IVYLEAVES



PUERARIA
THUNBERGIANA



Evergreens—Coniferae

Our trees have all been transplanted two or three times, are handsome, selected trees, well branched and rooted, suitable for lawns, etc. Evergreens can be most successfully transplanted a short time before they are ready to start into growth in the spring. They can also be planted safely very early in the fall. All Evergreens are dug the "Weber Way," with Ball and Burlap.

ABIES—Fir

A. *Canadensis* (Hemlock).—See *Tsuga*.
A. *Douglasii*.—See "Pseudotsuga."

BIOTA—Oriental Arborvitae.

B. *orientalis aurea nana* (Berkman's Golden Arborvitae).—The most popular Biota grown. This conifer is of dwarf, compact and symmetrical habit. A perfect gem for small gardens, cemetery lots or formal planting. For window boxes and vases this variety is most effective.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 15 in.	\$3.00	\$25.00
15 to 18 in.	4.00	35.00
18 to 24 in.	6.00	55.00
24 to 30 in.	7.50	.....
30 to 36 in.	10.00	.....

T. *orientalis* (common Chinese Arborvitae).—A tall fast growing tree but not so compact.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 in.	\$1.50	\$13.00
2 to 3 ft.	2.00	17.50
3 to 4 ft.	3.00	25.00
4 to 5 ft.	5.00	45.00

B. *Orientalis Compacta*.—A compact form of Chinese Arborvitae. Foliage very dark green. Fine where a slow-growing, compact tree is desired.

	Each	Per 10
24 to 30 in.	\$4.00	.....

B. *Orientalis Pyramidalis* (Chinese pyramidal Arborvitae).—A fine pyramidal tree, dark green foliage, fine for foundation planting and for tub purposes.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 7 ft.	\$12.00	\$111.00
5 to 6 ft.	10.00	90.00
4 to 5 ft.	8.00	75.00

T. *orientalis pyramidalis* (Baker's Strain).—Pyramidal growth, densely clothed with fresh, lively green foliage; very hardy; one of the best.

	Each	Per 10
30 to 36 in.	\$5.25	\$50.00
36 to 42 in.	6.00	55.00
42 to 48 in.	7.50	70.00
48 to 54 in.	10.50	100.00

B. *Bonita* (Blue form).—A beautiful form of the Oriental Arborvitae, evidently a cross between *Retinosa* and the *Biota* varieties. Color of foliage a beautiful bluish-green.

	Each	Per 10
24 to 30 in.	\$4.25	\$40.00
30 to 36 in.	5.00	47.50
36 to 42 in.	6.00	55.00

JUNIPERUS—Juniper or Cedar

J. *chinensis Pfitzeriana* (Pfitzer's Juniper).—Very distinct, being of a striking graceful habit; the color of foliage a bright silvery green; perfectly hardy.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 in.	\$5.50	\$50.00
24 to 30 in.	7.00	65.00
30 to 36 in.	9.00	85.00

J. *comunis hibernica* (Irish Juniper).—One of the most popular Junipers known. Rigidly upright and formal in character, resembling a green column.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft. specimens	\$3.50	\$30.00

J. *Stricta*.—A very compact little evergreen of pyramidal habit. Foliage dark green. A beautiful evergreen for vases or where a slow-growing dwarf evergreen is desired.

	Each	Per 10
15 to 18 in.	\$3.00	\$25.00
18 to 24 in.	4.00	35.00
24 to 30 in.	5.00	45.00
30 to 36 in.	6.00	55.00

J. *Virginiana Cannartii* (Cannartii Juniper).—Of pyramidal habit, branches graceful, of a pleasing dark green. A beautiful tree in every way.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.	\$9.00	.....
4 to 5 ft.	10.00	.....

J. *Virginiana* (Red Cedar).—One of the most valuable trees for screens and windbreaks; perfectly hardy; too well known to need description. Our trees are all extra well shaped and have been several times transplanted.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$3.50	\$30.00
3 to 4 ft.	5.00	45.00
4 to 5 ft.	7.50	70.00
5 to 6 ft.	10.00	90.00

J. *Virginiana glauca* (Silvery Red Cedar).—Fine, vigorous grower; cone-shaped, and having a peculiar whitish color.

	Each	Per 10
24 to 30 in.	\$7.00	\$65.00
3 to 4 ft.	10.00	90.00
4 to 5 ft.	12.50	.....

PICEA—Spruce

P. *alba* (White Spruce).—Of compact, pyramidal form, and greater symmetry than that of the Norway Spruce, but possibly of less vigorous growth; elegant silvery foliage.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 in.	\$3.00	\$25.00
2 to 3 ft.	4.50	42.50

P. *canadensis* (Black Hill Spruce).—In habit of growth something like P. *Alba*, except that foliage is of a bluish green. A very pretty, compact growing evergreen.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 in.	\$1.75	\$15.00
18 to 24 in.	2.50	22.50
24 to 30 in.	3.50	32.50
30 to 36 in.	5.00	45.00

P. *excelsa* (Norway Spruce).—Rapid in growth, gracefully drooping in habit, dense in structure, regular in outline and perfectly hardy.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 in.	\$2.00	\$17.50
2 to 3 ft.	3.00	25.00
3 to 4 ft.	6.00	55.00

P. *pungens* (Green From Colorado Spruce).—Of pyramidal habit and compact growth; leaves bluish-green. A free grower and perfectly hardy. This is the common variety.

	Each	Per 10
36-inch.	\$9.00	.....

P. *pungens Kosteriana* (Koster's Blue Spruce).—Owing to the extreme shortage, we cannot offer this variety this season.

PINUS—Pine

P. *nigra austriaca* (Austrian Pine).—From Central Europe. Leaves or needles stiff and dark green. Hardy everywhere and one of the most valuable conifers for windbreaks, belts, etc.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$4.00	\$35.00

P. *montana Mugho* (Dwarf Mountain Pine).—Very distinct, leaves short, stiff, a little twisted and thickly distributed over the branches; does not grow tall, but spreads over the ground, generally assuming a globular form; very dense.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 in.	\$5.00	\$45.00
18 to 24 in. wide.	6.50	60.00

P. *sylvestris* (Scotch Pine).—A rapid grower, very hardy, from the central portion of Europe, with short, rigid, light green leaves. Very valuable for screens and for masses.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$3.00	\$25.00
3 to 4 ft.	4.50	40.00

P. *strobus* (White Pine).—An old and well known native tree of rapid growth and entirely hardy.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$2.50	\$20.00
3 to 4 ft.	4.00	35.00

On account of embargo this variety cannot be shipped outside of Missouri.

PSEUDOTSUGA

P. *Douglasii* (Douglas Fir).—Large, conical form; branches spreading, horizontal; leaves light green above, glaucous below.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$5.00	\$45.00

THUYA—Arborvitae

T. *occidentalis* (American Arborvitae).—A well known native species of great value. It forms an upright conical tree of only medium size, and is especially valuable for screens and hedges.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 in.	\$3.50	\$30.00
2 to 3 ft.	4.50	42.50

T. *occidentalis globosa* (Globe Arborvitae).—Same shade of green as Pyramids.

	Each	Per 10
15 in. wide and 15 in. high.	\$3.50	\$32.50
18 in. wide and 18 in. high.	5.00	45.00

T. *occidentalis Wareana* (Siberian Arborvitae).—Forms a dense, broad, regular pyramid with dark green foliage. Very hardy.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 in.	\$5.50	.....
24 to 30 in.	6.50	.....

TSUGA—Hemlock

T. *canadensis*.—A native species of undoubted worth and beauty. Entirely hardy, with drooping branches and dense habit.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$5.00	\$45.00
3 to 4 ft.	7.00	65.00

We would appreciate it if you would show this copy to some of your friends who may be interested in our products. Will gladly send copy to anyone wishing to place an order, upon request.

Nursery stock in many varieties is very scarce and will be more so for a number of years; some varieties are now unobtainable. The embargo on imported nursery stock of all kinds has cut us out of many varieties that were formerly imported from Holland, France, England, Belgium and Japan. Place your orders at once so that stock can be reserved for you; we ship soon as weather conditions permit.

H. J. WEBER & SONS
NURSERY COMPANY.

The Evergreen should not be overlooked in arranging your plantings. They make your home cozy in winter, when the shrubs are bare.

EVERGREENS



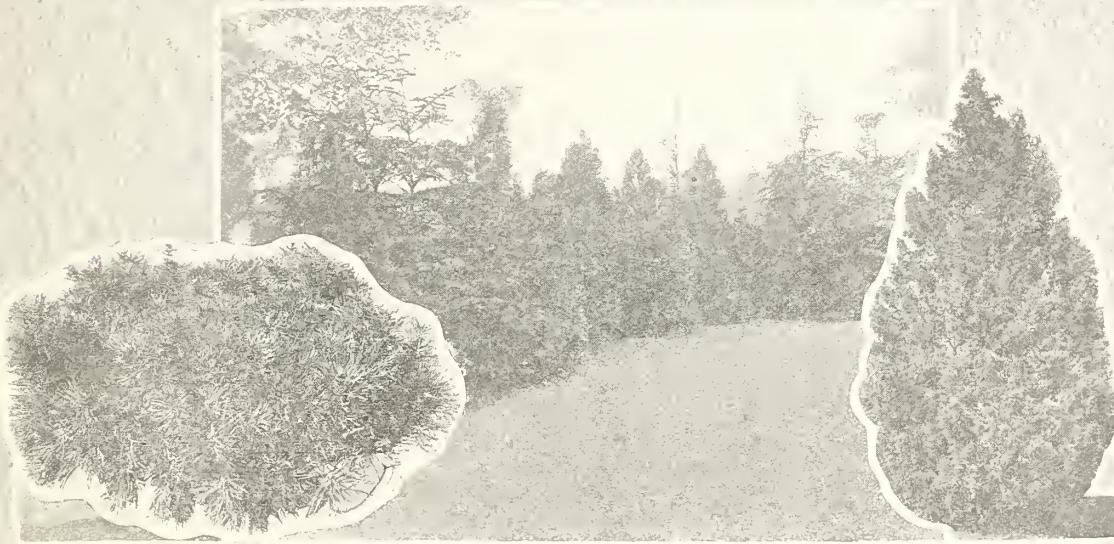
AMERICAN ARBORVITAE



BERKMAN'S GOLDEN ARBORVITAE



AUSTRIAN PINE



DWARF MOUNTAIN PINE

AN EVERGREEN SCREEN

SILVERY RED CEDAR



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE - BLUE FORM



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE - GREEN FORM



KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE



Roses

Soil.—Roses delight in a clay loam, enriched with well-rotted barnyard manure. Dig up the soil thoroughly to a depth of 12 to 15 inches, pulverize well; do not raise beds above the level of the surrounding soil. Soak the bed occasionally during the summer with weak manure water.

Location.—Roses delight in an open, airy situation, unshaded by trees and buildings. Always plant in solid beds and each class for itself.

When to Plant.—We advocate planting Hybrid Perpetuals, Ramblers, Prairie, Wichuraiana, Moss, Rugosa, Australian and Sweet Briars in the fall, wherever possible. If planted in spring, should be planted as early as possible before growth starts. Hybrid Teas, Tea, China, Polyantha and Climbing Hybrid Teas are best planted in the spring, during April and May. Pot-grown plants are best in these classes and can be planted the same as Geraniums or other bedding plants at any time after severe freezing weather is past.

Protection.—As soon as severe freezing weather sets in, raise the earth around the plant three or four inches, cover entire bed with dry light manure, then cover with leaves, straw, or evergreen boughs, weighting with light pieces of wood or tree branches.

Soil Conditions.—No Roses should be planted at any time that the soil is in a wet, soggy condition. The soil should be in a loose, pliable condition. The plants should be firmly packed, first with the hands and then with the foot; be careful not to bruise the roots, or to break the ball on the potted class excepting to remove some of the top soil of the ball. Be sure to give your plants a good soaking of water immediately after planting. The following day after planting loosen up the soil around the plants to a depth of about one-half inch, so as to form a loose soil mulch. Water at intervals according to weather conditions, until the plants have become well established, after which little or no watering need be given except in extreme drought conditions when a good, thorough soaking about once a week will be found very beneficial. Watering should only be done late in the evening at any time, and the ground raked over the following morning. If you will follow these instructions, you should have no trouble in raising a fine lot of Roses.

Pruning.—This should be done during March. For Hybrid Perpetuals remove about one-third to one-half of the previous year's growth. Strong-growing varieties require less pruning back than weak-growing ones. In the everblooming class two-thirds of the previous year's growth should be removed. Cut out all old or decayed wood annually, also all feeble branches and such as are crowding each other. Some of the Hybrid Perpetual varieties can be made to bloom again in the fall, if pruned soon after spring blossoming time is over.

Insects and Diseases.—Do not let these discourage you. There are now a number of remedies, easily applied, that will rid your plants of any insects very quickly if applied promptly.

WEBER'S SELECTED LIST

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES—*Rosa Hybrida Cifera*

This class of roses is admirably suited for garden culture, for the formation of rose beds, hedges and permanent plantations, where hardy varieties of roses are desired. They are of easy culture and luxuriant in a deep, rich soil. They are benefited by mulching in the fall of the year. Prune according to the habit of growth, cutting back

close all weak shoots and shortening the long cane to a convenient length.

Prices unless otherwise noted.

Dormant Plants, 2-yr. No. 1. Each, 85c; per 10, \$7.50; per 100, \$70.00.

American Beauty—Rich red. 15c per plant higher than other varieties.

Anna de Diesbach—Shell pink.

Baron de Bonstettin—Rich dark red.

Capt. Hayward—Bright scarlet.

Clio—Flesh color.

Frau Karl Druschke—Pure white.

General Jacqueminot—Velvety crimson.

George Ahrendes—Bright carmine rose.

Hugh Dickson—Brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet.

J. B. Clark—Intense scarlet.

Mrs. John Laing—Bright shining pink.

Paul Neyron—Beautiful pink.

Ulrich Brunner—Brilliant cherry red.

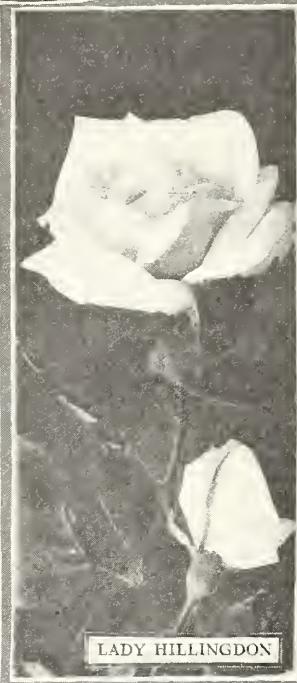
Hybrid Tea Roses



KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA



EDITH PART



LADY HILLINGDON



WHITE KILLARNEY



RADIANCE



PINK KILLARNEY



GRUSS AN TEPLITZ

EVERBLOOMING ROSES

Consisting of Hybrid Teas, Teas, Bourbon, Hybrid Polyantha and China or Bengal Roses

Letters H. T. denote Hybrid Tea Roses.

Letter T. denotes Tea Roses.

Letter B. denotes Bourbon Roses.

Letter C. denotes China or Bengal Roses.

Letters H. Pol. denote Hybrid Polyantha.

This class of roses is suitable for general cultivation, as they are usually our very best roses, blooming continuously throughout the season. Require more care in winter protection than do the Hybrid Perpetuals in this climate and further north, but will repay the extra care in a goodly supply of fine flowers when roses of the hardy variety are scarce.

(Not ready for delivery before latter part of April and early May, according to weather conditions. Customers will do well to leave the time of shipment to us.)

NOTICE—In case we are sold out on any one grade, we reserve the right to substitute variety of same color or send either the next larger or smaller grade, changing prices accordingly. If it is not desirable that we do this, please so state on your order.

Each Per 10 Per 100

5 and 6-inch pots, 2-year field grown	\$1.00	\$9.00	.....
4-inch pots, field grown....	.75	7.00	.....
5 and 6-inch pots, 2-year extra select field grown..	1.25	11.50	\$100.00
May 1st delivery.			

Clothilde Soupert (H. Pol.)—White shading to deep pink.

Columbia (H. T.)—Peach-blown pink.

Crusader.—A new introduction. Its growth is sturdy, canes erect, foliage heavy; producing a big crop of large velvety crimson flowers. Each, \$1.25; f. \$10, \$11.00.

Dean Hole (H. T.)—Salmon pink.

Duchess of Wellington (H. T.)—Saffron yellow.

Edith Part (H. T.)—Rich red, suffused deep salmon.

Etoile de France (H. T.)—Clear red crimson velvet.

Farbenkoenigen (H. T.)—Imperial pink.

General McArthur (H. T.)—Vivid crimson scarlet.

General Superior Arnold Janssen (H. T.)—Deep carmine red.

Grusse an Teplitz (C.)—Fiery crimson, very hardy.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock (H. T.)—Clear imperial pink.

Kaisserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.)—Pure white, very fine.

Killarney Brilliant (H. T.)—Bright true pink.

Lady Alice Stanley (H. T.)—Deep coral rose, shading to delicate flesh.

Lady Hillingdon (T.)—Deep apricot yellow.

La France (H. T.)—Silvery rose.

Laurent Carle (H. T.)—Brilliant velvety carmine.

Miss Lolita Armour (New).—The coloring of this variety is a combination of tints difficult to describe, being absolutely distinct from all other varieties. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, and free-flowering, producing large sized double flowers of a deep coral-red with a golden, coppery-red suffusion, the base of the petals a rich golden-yellow with coppery-red sheen. Each, \$1.25; per 10, \$11.00.

Mad. Butterfly (T.)—An offspring of the favorite variety Ophelia. All the colors of Ophelia are intensified, making it a symphony of bright pink, apricot and gold. Is fuller petaled, more prolific, and of greater color appeal. The buds are a rich Indian red, yellow at base.

Mad. Caroline Testout (H. T.)—Brilliant satiny rose.

Mad. Edouard Herriot or Daily Mail (H. T.)—Coral-red shading of yellow terra cotta, bronze and geranium red, something of every color.

Mrs. Aaron Ward (H. T.)—Indian yellow.

Ophelia.—Brilliant salmon flesh shaded with rose on outer petals, with heart of peach pink.

President Taft (H. T.)—Shell pink.

Premier.—A magnificent new variety of large size and distinct character, very deep rose color, the broad roll of the outer petals creating most interesting lights and shadows. It is practically thornless.

Prince de' Arenburg (H. T.)—Bright scarlet, shaded purple.

Prima Donna—Lovely shade of vermillion-pink changing to silver-pink; large and full, perfect form and fragrant.

Radiance (H. T.)—Brilliant rosy carmine.

Red Radiance (H. T.)—A bright, cheerful and even shade of pure red.

Sunburst (H. T.)—Golden orange.

Souv. de Claudius Pernet.—The latest introduction of the great French grower Pernet-Ducher. Long buds, large flower, fast color of sunflower-yellow. Each, \$2.00; per 10, \$17.50.

White Maman Cochet—A sport from Maman Cochet. Pure white occasionally tinged with blush.

William F. Dreer (New).—Soft silvery shell-pink. Fine for cutting or table use.

Winnie Davis.—Apricot pink, shading to flesh.

Willowmere.—Shrimp pink, shaded yellow and carmine.

Wm. R. Smith (T.)—Creamy white shading to pink.

DWARF POLYANTHA, or BABY RAMBLERS

Each Per 10 Per 100

5 and 6-inch pots, 2-year field grown	\$1.25	\$11.50	.....
4-inch pots.....	.75	7.00	\$65.00

Baby Crimson Rambler (Mme. Norbert Levavasseur).—Brilliant ruby red.

Baby Tausendschoen (Louise Welter).—Rose, veined with soft clear pink.

Baby Dorothy (Maman Levavasseur).—Pure pink.

Cecil Brunner—White shading salmon.

Ellen Poulsen—Dark, brilliant pink.

Erna Teschendorff—Carmine red.

LaFayette—Large brilliant cherry-crimson flowers in immense branching sprays. A remarkable and valuable kind in any capacity.

Orleans—Brilliant geranium red.

Triumph d'Orleans—Very deep red.

CLIMBING ROSES—Ramblers and Trailing Roses

American Pillar.—Large single flowers, carmine-red, with cream and yellow center.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2-yr., No. 1.....	\$0.75	\$7.00
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Climbing American Beauty.—Large red flowers, strong grower, blooms off and on during the summer.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2-yr., No. 1.....	\$0.75	\$7.00	\$60.00
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Crimson Rambler.—Rapid producer of long heavy canes with rich clusters of blooms, forming a mass of vivid crimson beauty.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2-yr., No. 1.....	\$0.75	\$6.50	.55\$00
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Dorothy Perkins.—Beautiful shell-pink.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2-yr., No. 1.....	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$40.00
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Dorothy Perkins (White).—A pure white sport from Dorothy Perkins.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2-yr., No. 1.....	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$40.00
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Dr. Van Fleet.—Rich, flesh-pink.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2-yr., No. 1.....	\$0.75	\$6.50
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We are agents for the DEMING line of Spray and Power Pumps. Manufactured by the Deming Co., Salem, Ohio. ¶ If in the market for a "Spray Pump," write us, tell us number of trees you have to spray and we will be pleased to suggest and price you a suitable outfit. ¶ If you are in need of Scalecide, Sulfocide, Arsenate of Lead, Cal-Arsenate, Bordeaux Mixture, Bordeaux-Lead Arsenate, Nicotine Sulfate 40 per cent, see pages 46 and 47.

Excelsa (Red Dorothy Perkins).—Clear scarlet; similar to Dorothy Perkins. This is probably the finest of all hardy climbing Roses; should be more generally planted.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2-yr., No. 1.....	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$40.00
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Gardenia.—Bright yellow, opening cream; early flowering, fragrant and free.

Each Per 10

2-yr., No. 1.....	\$0.60	\$5.00
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Mary Wallace (New).—Although a good pillar rose, it makes an ideal door-yard bush. The flowers are semi-double, bright clear rose-pink with salmon base. These are of extreme size, and appear intermittently during the season following their first heavy bloom. Each, \$1.75; per 10, \$15.00.

Paul's Scarlet Climber.—Brilliant vivid scarlet; color maintained without burning or bleaching until the petals fall. Flowers medium, semi-double, produced in clusters, and covers bush from top to bottom. This is without question the most important addition to our climbing roses.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2-yr., No. 1.....	\$0.75	\$7.00	\$60.00
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Silver Moon.—Silvery white, with yellow stamens.

Each Per 10

2-yr., No. 1.....	\$0.90	\$8.00
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Tausendschoen (Thousand Beauties).—Varies from pure white to deep pink.

Each Per 10

2-yr., No. 1.....	\$0.75	\$6.50
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Wichuriana.—Single white, trailing habit. Fine for ground covering.

Each Per 10

2-yr., No. 1.....	\$0.60	\$5.00
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MOSS ROSES

2-yr., No. 1: Each, \$0.90; per 10, \$8.00.

White Moss.—White.

Henri Martin.—Large deep red flowers.

Crested Moss.—Rose color, beautifully crested.

Salet.—Rose-pink, well mossed.

RUGOSA AND HYBRID RUGOSA

Price—2-yr., No. 1, each, \$0.85; per 10, \$8.00; per 100, \$70.00, unless otherwise noted.

Conrad F. Meyer.—Clear silvery-pink.

Rugosa Alba.—Single white.

Rugosa Rubra.—Red, single.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2-yr., No. 1.....	\$0.60	\$5.50	\$50.00
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MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

Harrison's Yellow.—Deep yellow, hardy. 2-yr., each, 90c; per 10, \$8.00.

Rosa Blanda (Wild Meadow Rose).—Bright rose. 2-yr., each, 50c; per 10, \$4.00.

Rosa Lucia (Wild Rose).—The familiar red-fruited "Wild Rose." 2-yr., each, 50c; per 10, \$4.00.

Rosa Multiflora.—Strong growing, long arching canes, covered with white clusters in June. 2-yr., each, 50c; per 10, \$4.00.

Rosa Palustris (Carolina Rose) (Swamp Rose).—Flowers pink. Numerous. June to September. Leaves five to nine lobed. Grows four to seven feet high. Largely used in shrub plantings in the east. 2-yr., each, 50c; per 10, \$4.00.

Rosa Rubiginosa (Common Sweet Briar).—The well known old variety, famous for the fragrance of its foliage. 2-yr., each, 75c; per 10, \$6.50.

Rosa Setigera.—Single, deep rose-colored flower.

2-yr., each, 50c; per 10, \$4.00.

Sweet Briar.—See Rosa Rubiginosa.

NEW PERNATENIA ROSES

Juliet.—Fine flowers; petals gold outside, inside rich rosy-red, deepening as the flower expands. Each \$1.00; per 10, \$9.00.

Soleil d'Or.—A fine, hardy outdoor Rose, showing much the same character as the Hybrid Perpetuals. Gold and orange-yellow, varying to ruddy gold suffused with Nasturtium red. Each, \$1.25; per 10, \$11.00.

Weber's Collection of Climbing and Trailing Roses



SILVER MOON



CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY



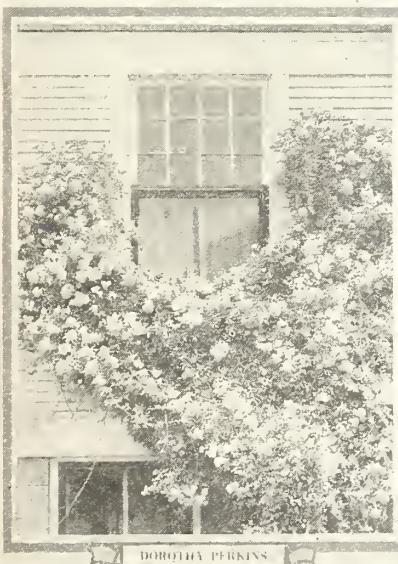
EXCELSIOR



DOROTHY PERKINS



PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER



TAUSENDSCHÖN

Weber's Select Hardy Perennials

Plant Flowers to beautify your home grounds, to hide unsightly foundations, in borders or hedge, or in artistically arranged beds, to make your grounds radiate with their beauty and fragrance.

Although popularly known as old-fashioned plants, Perennials have never been so popular as they are at the present time, and we feel safe in saying that a permanent taste has been developed which is certain to continue and make Perennials as popular in the United States as they have been in the horticultural centers of Europe for many years. Cultivation is of the simplest, beginning with any good soil for a foundation, which may be enriched with any good fertilizer, such as well decomposed cow manure or bone meal, deeply dug, well pulverized, in season as early as possible, so as to enable them to become well rooted and established before hot, dry weather sets in, keeping the ground well stirred, and where it is convenient to water beds during hot, dry weather, a mulch of any loose material, which will keep the soil from baking, will be found very beneficial.

Short grass, the raking of the lawn after cutting, will be as good for this purpose as anything.

A covering of manure should be applied in the fall. This may be forked into the soil early in the spring; beyond this little care need be given, the occasional staking of a plant, the cutting off of decaying flowers, which will prolong the flowering season of many species, and the dividing and replanting occasionally of such varieties that have become too large, being all that is needed.

Our Perennials are mostly all potted in the fall and carried over winter in cold frames. This gives them an excellent root system and they start off in the spring the same as though they had been planted in the fall. They are grown annually from seed or divisions, hence you get only young, thrifty stock that will produce results in the first year. We advise planting during the month of April. But many varieties can be planted all through the month of May.

The Heights given indicate the height Plant attains at maturity.

PERENNIAL CLASSIFICATION LIST

Botanical Name.	Common Name.	Ultimate height in feet.	Color.	Time of blooming.	Botanical Name.	Common Name.	Ultimate height in feet.	Color.	Time of blooming.					
PERENNIALS THAT GROW 10 TO 12 FT. HIGH.														
Arundo Donax.	Reed Grass.	10/12 ft.	Reddish plumes	Aug.	Lupinus polyphyllus.	Hardy Lupine.	3 ft.	Purple.	June-July.					
					Lupinus polyphyllus alba.	Hardy Lupine.	3 ft.	White.	June-July.					
					Monarda didyma.	Bergamot or Oswego Tea.	3 ft.	Bright red.	June to Sept.					
					Phalaris arundinacea.	Variegated Ribbon Grass.	3 ft.	White variegated foliage	Aug.					
PERENNIALS THAT GROW 8 TO 10 FT. HIGH.														
Helianthus Orgyalis.	Sunflower.	4 ft.	Yellow.	Sept.-Oct.	Thalictrum aquilegifolium atropurpureum.	Meadow Rue.	3 ft.	Rosy purple.	June-July.					
					Tritoma pfizeriana.	Flame Flower or Torch Lily.	3 ft.	Vermilion scarlet.	Aug. to Oct.					
PERENNIALS THAT GROW 5 TO 6 FT. HIGH.														
Aster Tartaricus.	Michaelmas Daisies.	5/6 ft.	Bluish-violet.	Sept.-Oct.	PERENNIALS THAT GROW 2 TO 3 FT. HIGH.									
Eulalia gracillima Univittata.	Ornamental grass.	5 ft.	Red-brown plumes.	Oct.	Asclepias tuberosa.	Butterfly weed.	2/3 ft.	Orange.	July-Aug.					
Hollyhocks, Double.	Althea rosea.	5/6 ft.	All colors.	July-Aug.	Agrostemma coronaria.	Rose Champion.	2 ft.	Crimson.	All summer.					
Penstemon barbatus, var. Torreyi.	Torrey's Penstemon.	5 ft.	Yellow-scarlet.	July-Aug.	Anthemis kelwayii.	Marguerite or Chamomile.	2/3 ft.	Deep yellow.	June to Aug.					
Rudbeckia laciniata.	Golden Glow.	5/6 ft.	Lemon yellow.	July to Aug.	Aquilegia California Hybrids.	California Columbine.	2 ft.	Yellow and orange.	May-June.					
PERENNIALS THAT GROW 4 TO 5 FT. HIGH.														
Anchusa italicica.	Sea Bugloss.	4/5 ft.	Blue.	June to Sept.	Aquilegia Helenae.	Hybrid Columbine.	2 ft.	Blue and white.	April to June					
Aster Laevis.	Michaelmas Daisies.	4 ft.	Heliotrope blue.	Sept.-Oct.	Aquilegia Mrs. Scott Elliott.	Hybrid Columbine	2 ft.	Assorted colors blue, lavender, mauve, cream, pink, red and yellow.	May to June					
Aster Mrs. F. W. Raynor.	Michaelmas Daisies.	4 ft.	Reddish violet.	Sept.-Oct.	Aster Feltham Blue.	Michaelmas Daisies	2 1/2 ft.	Aniline blue.	Sept.-Oct.					
Aster Novae Angliae.	Michaelmas Daisies.	4 ft.	Violet purple.	Sept.-Oct.	Campanula medium blue.	Canterbury Bell.	2/3 ft.	Blue shades.	June-July.					
Aster Robt. Parker.	Michaelmas Daisies.	4 ft.	Pale Heliotrope.	Sept.-Oct.	Campanula medium rose.	Canterbury Bell.	2/3 ft.	Rose shades.	June-July.					
Aster White Queen.	Michaelmas Daisies.	4 ft.	White.	Sept.-Oct.	Campanula persicifolia.	Peach Bells.	2/3 ft.	Dark violet.	June-July.					
Boltonia asteroides.	False Chamomile.	4/5 ft.	White.	Sept.	Campanula persicifolia alba.	Peach Bells.	2/3 ft.	White.	June-July.					
Boltonia latiscquamata.	False Chamomile.	4/5 ft.	Lavender.	Sept.	Coreopsis grandiflora.	Tickseed.	2 ft.	Yellow.	All summer.					
Campanula pyramidalis.	Chimney Bells.	4 ft.	Purplish-blue.	July.	Delphinium Belladonna.	Delphinium Belladonna.	2/3 ft.	Light blue.	June to July.					
Enhalia japonica variegata.	Variegated Pampas Grass.	4 ft.	Red-brown plumes.	Oct.	Delphinium Bellamulosum.	Larkspur.	2/3 ft.	Deep blue.	June to July.					
Eulalia Zebrina.	Zebra grass.	4 ft.	Red-brown plumes.	Oct.	Dictamnus fraxinella alba.	Gas Plant.	2/3 ft.	White.	June-July.					
Eupatorium ageratoides.	Thorough wort or white snakeroot.	4 ft.	White.	Aug.-Sept.	Dictamnus fraxinella.	Gas Plant.	2/3 ft.	Rose pink.	May-June.					
Helianthus Soliel d'Or.	Double sunflower.	4 ft.	Deep yellow.	July-Aug.	Dicentra or Dicentra.	Bleeding Heart.	2 ft.	Rose.	May-June.					
Hibiscus Crimson Eye.	Mallow.	4/5 ft.	White, red eye.	Aug.-Sept.	Digitalis gloxiniaeflora.	Foxglove.	2/3 ft.	White, rose and purple.	June-July.					
Hibiscus Mallow Marvels.	Mallow.	4/5 ft.	Red, Crimson and Pink.	Aug.-Sept.	Digitalis grandiflora.	Foxglove.	2 1/2-3.	Yellow.	June to July.					
Lathyrus latifolia.	Perennial Pea.	4/5 ft.	Rose pink.	July to Sept.	Digitalis maculata superba.	Foxglove.	2/3 ft.	Spotted.	June to July.					
Lathyrus latifolia alba.	Perennial Pea.	4/5 ft.	White.	July to Sept.	Funkia subcordata grandiflora.	Plantain Lily.	2 ft.	White.	Aug.-Sept.					
Thalictrum dipterocarpum.	Meadow Rue.	4 ft.	Lemon yellow.	Aug.-Sept.	Gypsophila paniculata.	Baby's Breath.	2 ft.	White.	July-Aug.					
Yucca filamentosa.	Adam's Needle.	4 ft.	Cream white.	June-July.	Hesperis matronalis.	Sweet Rocket.	2 1/2 ft.	Lilac.	June-July.					
PERENNIALS THAT GROW 3 TO 4 FT. HIGH.														
Aquilegia chrysanthia.	Golden spurred Columbine.	3 ft.	Golden yellow.	May to Aug.	Lilium umbellatum.	Crinum and Orange.	2 1/2 ft.	Crinum and Orange.	May-June.					
Aquilegia chrysanthia alba.	White sp. spurred Columbine.	3 ft.	White.	May to Aug.	Lychinis chalcedonica.	Jerusalem Cross.	2 ft.	Scarlet.	June-July.					
Aquilegia nivea grandiflora.	Hybrid Columbine.	3 ft.	White.	June to July.	Paeonia.	Herbaceous Peony.	2/3 ft.	White.	June-July.					
Artemesia abrotanum.	Southernwood.	3/4 ft.	Bright yellow.	July.	Onoclea struthiopteris.	Ostrich Fern.	2/3 ft.	Red, white, pink. See list.	May-June.					
Aster amethystinus.	Michaelmas Daisies.	3 ft.	Amethyst blue.	Sept.-Oct.	Platycodon grandiflora.	Oriental Poppy.	2 ft.	Scarlet pink.	June-July.					
Bocconia cordata.	Plume Poppy.	3 ft.	White.	Aug.	Platycodon grandiflora.	Foxglove Penstemon.	2/3 ft.	Deep coral pink.	June to Oct.					
Campanula calycanthemoides.	Cup and saucer Canterbury Bell.	3/4 ft.	Blue.	June-July.	Phlox paniculata.	Perennial Phlox.	2/3 ft.	All colors. See list.	June to frost.					
Delphinium, Gold Medal Hybrids.	Larkspur.	3/4 ft.	All shades.	June to July.	Phlox suffruticosa Miss Lingard.	Smooth leaved Phlox.	2/3 ft.	White, pink eye.	June to Aug.					
Helenium.	Sneeze-wort.	3 ft.	Yellow.	Aug.-Sept.	Platycodon grandiflora.	Balloon Flower.	2 ft.	Deep blue.	July to Sept.					
Hemerocallis aurantiaca major.	Day Lily.	3 ft.	Orange yellow.	July.	Platycodon grandiflora alba.	Balloon Flower.	2 ft.	White.	July to Sept.					
Hemerocallis flava.	Lemon Lily.	3 ft.	Deep yellow.	June-July.	Platycodon japonica fl. pl.	Balloon Flower.	2 ft.	Double blue.	July to Sept.					
Hemerocallis kwansh fl. pl.	Double Day Lily.	3 ft.	Orange.	July-Aug.	Rudbeckia purpurea.	Purple cone flower.	2/3 ft.	Reddish purple.	July to Oct.					
Lilium candidum.	Madonna lily.	3 ft.	White.	May-June.	Savvia azurea.	Meadow sage.	2/3 ft.	Sky blue.	Aug.-Sept.					
Lilium auratum.	Golden banded Lily.	3 ft.	White, marked yellow bands.	July-Aug.	Statice latifolia.	Sea Lavender.	2 ft.	Bluish purple.	July to Sept.					
Lilium rubrum.	Spotted Lily.	3 ft.	Red pink.	July-Aug.	Veronica longifolia subssessiles.	Long-leaved Speed-well.	2/3 ft.	Deep blue.	Aug.-Sept.					
					Veronica spicata alba.	Spiked Speedwell.	2/3 ft.	White.	Aug.-Sept.					
					Veronica spicata rosea.	Spiked Speedwell.	2/3 ft.	Rose.	Aug.-Sept.					

PERENNIAL CLASSIFICATION LIST—Continued.

Botanical Name.	Common Name.	Ultimate height in feet.	Color.	Time of blooming.	Botanical Name.	Common Name.	Ultimate height in feet.	Color.	Time of blooming.					
PERENNIALS THAT GROW 18 TO 24 INCHES.														
Chrysanthemum.....	Hardy garden varieties.....	18/24 in.	All colors. See list.....	Sept.-Oct.	Carnation	Grenadine.....	12/18 in.	Pink, red, mixed colors.	June-July.					
Dianthus barbatus.....	Sweet William.....	18 in.	Asst. colors.....	June to July.	Shasta or Moon-penny Daisy.....	12/18 in.	White.....	June to Sept.						
Funkia coerulea.....	Plantain Lily.....	18 in.	Blue.....	June-July.	Chrysanthemum "King David".....	12/18 in.	White.....	June to Sept.						
Funkia robusta elegans.....	Plantain Lily.....	18 in.	Lavender variegated leaves.....	June-July.	Funkia undulata media picta.....	12 in.	Purple variegated foliage.	July.						
Gaillardia grandiflora.....	Blanket flower.....	18/24 in.	Yellow and red.....	All summer.	Geum atrocoineum fl. pl.	12 in.	Deep red.....	June.						
Gaillardia maxima kermesina splendens.....	Blanket Flower.....	18/24 in.	Center, crimson, canary yellow border.....	All summer.	Iberis gibraltarica.....	12 in.	Pinkish white.....	May-June.						
Geranium sanguineum.....	Hardy wild Geraniums.....	18 in.	Bright crimson.....	May-June.	Avens.....	12 in.	Orange and crimson.....	June to Aug.						
Hemerocallis Dumortieri.....	Day Lily.....	18 in.	Bright yellow.....	June to Sept.	Hardy candytuft.....	12 in.	Rose.....	June.						
Iris germanica.....	Fleur de Lis.....	18/24 in.	All colors. See list.....	May-June.	Lychnis haageana.....	12 in.	Bright yellow.....	June to Aug.						
Lastrea Felix-mas.....	Male Fern.....	18/24 in.	White.....	Aug.-Sept.	Lychnis viscaria.....	12 in.	Canadian Phlox.....	May.						
Oenothera speciosa.....	Evening Primrose.....	18 in.	White.....	Aug.-Sept.	Oenothera Missouriensis.....	12/18 in.	Phlox divaricata.....	12/18 in.						
Osmunda cinnamomea.....	Cinnamon Fern.....	24 in.	.....	.....	Ranunculus acris fl. pl.	12 in.	Crow Foot or Bachelor Button.....	12 in.				
Osmunda claytonia.....	Flowering Fern.....	24 in.	.....	.....	Veronica amethystinus.....	12 in.	Speedwell.....	12/15 in.				
Pyrethrum hybridum.....	.....	18/24 in.	Red, rose, white.....	June-July.	Veronica incana.....	12 in.	Hoary Speedwell.....	12 in.					
Stokesia cyanesc.....	Stokes Aster.....	18 in.	Light blue.....	All summer.	PERENNIALS THAT GROW 6 TO 12 IN. HIGH.									
PERENNIALS THAT GROW 12 TO 18 IN. HIGH.														
Achillea millefolium var. roseum.....	Yarrow.....	12 in.	Pink.....	Aug.	Adiantum pedatum.....	8/12 in.	Maidenhair Fern.....	8/12 in.						
Achillea ptarmica "Boule de Neige".....	Double white Yarrow.....	15 in.	White.....	All summer.	Aquilegia canadensis.....	6 in.	Wild Columbine.....	6 in.						
Achillea ptarmica "The Pearl".....	Double-white Yarrow.....	15 in.	White.....	All summer.	Convallaria.....	6 in.	Scarlet and yellow.....	.....					
Aquilegia coerulea.....	Rocky Mountain Columbine.....	12 in.	Violet & white.....	April to June.	Dianthus plumarius.....	6/8 in.	White.....	May-June.						
Aspidium acrostichoides.....	Wood Fern.....	12 in.	.....	.....	Festuca glauca.....	6/12 in.	Asst. colors.....	May-June.				
Asplenium Felix Foemina Victoria.....	.....	12/15 in.	.....	.....	Lavendula vera.....	6 in.	Blue foliage.....	.....					
Asplenium multifidum.....	.....	12/15 in.	.....	.....	Pachysandra terminalis.....	6/8 in.	Violet.....	July to Sept.			
PERENNIALS THAT GROW UNDER 6 INCHES.														
Bellis Perennis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Phlox subulata.....	6 in.	Lily of the Valley.....	6 in.		
English Daisy.....	.....	3/4 in.	.....	.....	Plumbago larpentae.....	8/12 in.	Garden pinks.....	6/8 in.			
Ceratium tomentosum.....	.....	4/6 in.	.....	.....	Sedum spectabile brilliant.....	6 in.	Blue Fescue grass.....	6/12 in.			
Sedum acre.....	.....	3/4 in.	.....	.....	Vinca minor.....	6 in.	Lavender.....	6 in.			
Veronica rupestris alba.....	.....	4/6 in.	.....	.....	Viola Prince of Wales.....	6/8 in.	Japanese Spurge.....	6/8 in.			
ACHILLEA—Milfoil or Yarrow														
A. millefolium roseum (Rose-flowered Yarrow).—Rosy-lilac, from June to August. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.	Yarrow.....	12 in.	Pink.....	Aug.	A. California Hybrids.—Exquisite flowers, yellow and orange shades.	.....	Lily of the Valley.....	6 in.					
A. Ptarmica "Doule de Neige" (Ball of Snow).—Pure white, double flowers. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.	Double white Yarrow.....	15 in.	White.....	All summer.	A. Canadensis.—Scarlet and yellow native species, one of the brightest.	.....	Garden pinks.....	6/8 in.					
A. Ptarmica fl. pl. (The Pearl).—Pure white flowers all summer long. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.	Double-white Yarrow.....	15 in.	White.....	All summer.	A. Chrysanthia (Golden spurred).—Golden yellow.	.....	Blue Fescue grass.....	6/12 in.					
AGROSTEMMA—Rose Campion	Rocky Mountain Columbine.....	12 in.	Violet & white.....	April to June.	A. Chrysanthia Alba.—Very pretty white variety.	.....	Lavendula vera.....	6 in.					
A. Coronaria (Mullein Pink).—Bright rose-crimson. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.	Wood Fern.....	12 in.	.....	.....	A. Coerulea.—Bright blue and white flowers, long spurred.	.....	Pachysandra terminalis.....	6/8 in.			
ALYSSUM	.....	12/15 in.	.....	.....	A. Helenea.—Strong grower, producing numerous flowers of a lovely shade of blue and white.	.....	Phlox subulata.....	6 in.		
A. Saxatile Compactum (Basket of Gold).—Showy bright yellow flowers; excellent for rock work. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.	.....	.....	.....	A. Hybrids (Long Spurred).—Large flowers with long spurs in blue, white, yellow, orange, scarlet and bright rose.	.....	Plumbago larpentae.....	8/12 in.			
ANCHUSA—Sea Bugloss	.....	.....	.....	.....	A. Nivea Grandiflora.—Beautiful large pure white.	.....	Showy Sedum.....	6 in.	
A. Italica "Dropmore Variety."—Rich gentian blue. Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.	.....	.....	.....	Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.	.....	Vinca minor.....	6/12 in.			
ANTHEMIS—Marguerite	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Viola Prince of Wales.....	6/8 in.		
A. Kelwayi.—Daisy-like golden yellow blossoms all summer. Nice for cutting. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Violets hardy.....	6/8 in.		
ARTEMESIA	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bellis Perennis.....	3/4 in.		
A. Abrotanum.—Dark green, finely cut foliage, with pleasant odor.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ceratium tomentosum.....	4/6 in.		
A. Stelleriana (Old Woman).—Deeply cut silvery foliage. Good for carpet bedding.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sedum acre.....	3/4 in.		
A. Lactiflora (Hawthorn scented).—Elegantly cut dark-green foliage and terminated by panicles of Hawthorn-scented creamy white Spirea-like light and graceful flowers.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Veronica rupestris alba.....	4/6 in.		
ASCLEPIAS—Butterfly Weed.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.	.....	.....					
A. Tuberose.—Very showy brilliant orange colored flowers in July and September. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ASTERS—Michaelmas Daisies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
A. Amethystinus.—Amethyst Blue, 3 ft.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
A. Fetham Blue.—Pretty shade of aniline blue, 2 1/2 ft.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
A. Laevis.—Light heliotrope, 4 ft.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
BOCCONIA—Plume Poppy														
B. Cordata.—A noble plant, beautiful in foliage and with creamy white flowers during July and August. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
BOLTONIA—False Chamomile	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Native hardy plant with large single aster-like flowers. Blooms during the summer and autumn months with hundreds of flowers.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B. asteroides.—White.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B. latisquama.—Lavender.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CAMPANULA—Bell Flower	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. Medium Blue (Canterbury Bells).—Plants grown from the very best strain of seeds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. Medium Rose (Canterbury Bells).—Plants grown from the very best strain of seeds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. Medium White.—Plants grown from the very best strain of seeds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. Calycanthemum Blue (Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bells).—A very fine clear shade of blue and flowers nice for cut flowers.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. Calycanthemum White.—Similar to the blue variety, only flowers are white.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. Pyramidalis (Chimney Bell Flower).—An attractive plant for herbaceous borders, forming a perfect pyramid, crowned with large, silver-blue flowers.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
THERE IS NOTHING PRETTIER THAN A BED OR BORDER OF OLD-FASHIONED HARDY PERENNIALS														

Weber's Hardy Perennials

ACHILLEA—Milfoil or Yarrow

A. millefolium roseum (Rose-flowered Yarrow).—Rosy-lilac, from June to August. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

A. Ptarmica "Doule de Neige" (Ball of Snow).—Pure white, double flowers. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

A. Ptarmica fl. pl. (The Pearl).—Pure white flowers all summer long. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

AGROSTEMMA—Rose Campion

A. Coronaria (Mullein Pink).—Bright rose-crimson. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

ALYSSUM

A. Saxatile Compactum (Basket of Gold).—Showy bright yellow flowers; excellent for rock work. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

ANCHUSA—Sea Bugloss

A. Italica "Dropmore Variety."—Rich gentian blue. Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

ANTHEMIS—Marguerite

A. Kelwayi.—Daisy-like golden yellow blossoms all summer. Nice for cutting. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

AQUILEGIA—Columbine

A. California Hybrids.—Exquisite flowers, yellow and orange shades.

A. Canadensis.—Scarlet and yellow native species, one of the brightest.

A. Chrysanthia (Golden spurred).—Golden yellow.

A. Chrysanthia Alba.—Very pretty white variety.

A. Coerulea.—Bright blue and white flowers, long spurred.

A. Helenea.—Strong grower, producing numerous flowers of a lovely shade of blue and white.

A. Hybrids (Long Spurred).—Large flowers with long spurs in blue, white, yellow, orange, scarlet and bright rose.

A. Nivea Grandiflora.—Beautiful large pure white.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

ARTEMESIA

A. Abrotanum.—Dark green, finely cut foliage, with pleasant odor.

A. Stelleriana (Old Woman).—Deeply cut silvery foliage. Good for carpet bedding.

A. Lactiflora (Hawthorn scented).—Elegantly cut dark-green foliage and terminated by panicles of Hawthorn-scented creamy white Spirea-like light and graceful flowers.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

ASCLEPIAS—Butterfly Weed.

A. Tuberose.—Very showy brilliant orange colored flowers in July and September. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

A. Fetham Blue.—Pretty shade of aniline blue, 2 1/2 ft.

A. Laevis.—Light heliotrope, 4 ft.

A. Mrs. F. W. Raynor.—Reddish violet, 4 ft.

A. Novae angliae.—Bright violet purple, 4 ft.

A. Robert Parker.—Pale heliotrope, 4 ft.

A. Tartarieus.—Bluish violet, late, 6 ft.

A. White Queen.—Fine white, 4 ft.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

BOCCONIA—Plume Poppy

B. Cordata.—A noble plant, beautiful in foliage and with creamy white flowers during July and August. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

BOLTONIA—False Chamomile

Native hardy plant with large single aster-like flowers. Blooms during the summer and autumn months with hundreds of flowers.

B. asteroides.—White.

B. latisquama.—Lavender.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

CAMPANULA—Bell Flower

C. Medium Blue (Canterbury Bells).—Plants grown from the very best strain of seeds.

C. Medium Rose (Canterbury Bells).—Plants grown from the very best strain of seeds.

C. Medium White.—Plants grown from the very best strain of seeds.

C. Calycanthemum Blue (Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bells).—A very fine clear shade of blue and flowers nice for cut flowers.

C. Calycanthemum White.—Similar to the blue variety, only flowers are white.

C. Pyramidalis (Chimney Bell Flower).—An attractive plant for herbaceous borders, forming a perfect pyramid, crowned with large, silver-blue flowers.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

Hardy Perennials--Continued

CARNATION—Hardy

A fine border plant for the hardy garden.
Genadine.—Pink.
Genadine.—Red.
Strong plants to bloom this year.
Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

CARYOPTERIS—Blue Spirea

See Shrubs.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

Moopenny Daisy.

Shasta Daisy "Alaska."—Large glistening white flowers that bloom all summer. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS—Aster-flowered Varieties

Adironda.—A fine bronze.
Angelo.—A beautiful light pink.
Capt. R. H. Cook.—Clear deep rose.
Edina.—Pleasing rose pink.
Excelsior.—Bright yellow.
Julia Lagravere.—Rich garnet.
Juliana.—Fine yellow.
Lillian Doty.—Large incurved pink.
Siel d'Or.—Fine golden yellow.
Wanda.—Large pure white.
Each, 20c; per doz., \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00.

Early Flowering Garden and Old-Fashioned Varieties

Carmelite.—A splendid yellow.
Idolf.—Pleasing shade of salmon pink.
Lucifer.—Ox-blood red.
Oconto.—Pure white.
Old Homestead.—Light pink.
Bronze (Unnamed).—A fine bronze variety of old-fashioned type.
Each, 20c; per doz., \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00.

Button-shaped Pompon

Beth.—Red-wine color.
Iva.—Very small bronze.
Little Dot.—Early mahogany crimson.
Model of Perfection.—White.
Nio.—Shell pink.
Ouray.—Bright reddish bronze.
Rhoda.—Fine rosy pink.
White Midget.—Pure white.
Each, 20c; per doz., \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00.

CONVALLARIA—Lily of the Valley

The popular little spring flower, for shady places, 4-in. potted plants, each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50. Dutch pips, per 25, \$1.50; per 100, \$5.00.

COREOPSIS

C. lanceolata grandiflora.—The most popular summer cut flower, golden yellow. Should be in every garden. Each, 20c; per doz., \$2.00; per 100, \$10.00.

DELPHINIUM—Larkspur

D. Belladonna.—Free bloomer, June to frost. Flowers turquoise blue. A fine summer cut-flower plant.

D. Bellamorus.—The dark blue form of the popular light blue Belladonna with which it is identical in habit of growth, freedom of bloom but with intensely rich, deep blue flowers.

D. Gold Medal Hybrids.—A fine strain of mixed hybrids from England. Very fine.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00; per 100, \$20.00.
Limited supply extra sized plants. Each, 40c; per doz., \$4.00.

DIANTHUS—Sweet William

D. Scarlet Beauty.—A fine scarlet variety.
D. Maroon (Single).—Almost black.

D. Newport Pink.—An excellent pink variety.

D. Holborn Glory.—A beautiful variety.

Special Mixed.—A mixture of all colors, just the thing for mass planting along walks, or for mixed borders.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00.

DIANTHUS—Hardy Garden Pinks

D. Delicata.—Soft delicate rose pink.
D. Elsie.—Bright, rose with maroon center.
D. Homer.—Rosy red with dark center.
D. Juliette.—White-laced crimson.
D. White Reserve.—An everblooming white.
Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00.

DICTAMNUS—Gas Plant

D. Fraxinella.—Rose-pink flowers.
D. Fraxinella alba.—Pure white.
Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

DIELYTRA or DICENTRA

D. Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart or Seal Flower).—An old-time favorite. Each, 50c; per doz., \$5.00.

D. Exima.—Flowers reddish-purple, drooping. Foliage silvery and lanceolate, growing 10 to 18 inches high. Each, 50c; per doz., \$5.00.

DIGITALIS—Foxglove

D. Gloxiniaeflora.—A fine strain of finely spotted varieties in colors, white, rose and purple.

D. Maculata Superba.—An extra choice strain of beautifully spotted sorts.
Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00.

EUPATORIUM

E. Ageratoides.—A useful border plant of strong free growth with white flowers in August and September.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00.

FERNS—Hardy

Aadianthum Pedatum (Hardy Maidenhair).—12 to 18 inches.

Aspidium goldiana.—2 to 3 feet tall.

Asplenium Filiix Foeminae Victoriae.—15 to 30 inches.

Onoclea Struthiopteris (Ostrich Fern).—24 to 36 inches.

Osmunda Claytonia (Flowering Fern).—24 inches.

Osmunda Cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern).—24 to 30 inches.

Osmunda regalis (Flowering Fern).—2 to 3 feet tall.

Strong pot grown plants, each, 50c; per doz., \$5.00.

FUNKIA—Plantain Lily

F. Coerulea.—Blue flowers, broad green leaves. Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

F. Subcordata Grandiflora.—Pure white, lily shaped flowers in August.

Each, 50c; per doz., \$5.00.

F. Undulata Media Picta.—Purple flowers, green and white variegated foliage.

Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

GAILLARDIA—Blanket Flower

G. Grandiflora.—One of the showiest of the perennials, excellent cut flowers.

Each, 20c; per doz., \$2.00; per 100, \$10.00.

GERANIUM—Crane Bill

G. Sanquineum.—A desirable plant with pretty cut foliage and bright crimson flowers.
Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

GEUM—Avens

G. Atroccoccineum.—A pretty border plant, growing about 15 to 18 inches high, producing showy bright colored flowers from May to June.
Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

GRASSES—Hardy Ornamental

For single specimens, beds or groups on the lawn nothing gives a finer effect than these. They are now largely used in prominent positions in many of the public parks, etc.

Eulalia Japonica Variegata.—A very graceful, tall variety from Japan. Long leaf blades, striped with green, white, pink and yellow. Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

Eulalia Zebrina (Zebra Grass).—The long blades of this variety are marked with broad yellow bands across the leaf. Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

Eulalia Gracillima Univittata.—Of compact habit, with a very narrow foliage of bright green color. Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

Elymus Glaucus (Blue Lyme Grass).—A handsome grass with narrow glaucous silvery foliage, well adapted for the border or edge of beds containing taller sorts. Grows about three feet high. Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

Erianthus Ravennae.—Grows 8 to 12 feet high. It resembles the Pampas Grass, but blooms more abundantly. Each, 50c; per doz., \$5.00.

Penisetum Japonicum.—One of the most valuable for beds and specimens.

4-in. pots, each, 25 cents; dozen, \$2.50.

Phalaris Arundinacea (Variegated Ribbon Grass or Gardener's Grass).—Large variegated foliage, an excellent grass for bordering large beds. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

GYPSOPHILA—Baby's Breath

G. Paniculata.—Minute white flowers in gauze-like sprays, exquisite in combination with other flowers when used as cut flowers. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

Gypsophila Flore Plena.—Beautiful double flowering form; flowers very large and pure white. A valuable subject for a hardy border.

3-in. pots. Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

HELENIUM—Sneezie Wort

H. Autumnale Superbum.—Golden yellow flowers in late summer. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

HELIANTHUS—Hardy Sunflower

H. Orgyalis.—Medium sized yellow flowers in September.

H. Solfie d'Or.—Double golden yellow flowers in August and September.
Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

HEMEROCALLIS—Yellow Day Lily

H. Aurantiaca Major.—Rich Indian yellow with flowers in June.

H. Dumortieri.—Rich cadmium yellow, buds and reverse of petals bronze yellow. Very dwarf. Blooms in June.

H. Kwanso fl. pl.—Double orange yellow flowers in July.
Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

HESPERIS—Sweet Rocket

H. Matronalis.—Deliciously sweet scented flowers for the garden and for cut flowers. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

HIBISCUS—Mallow

H. Crimson Eye.—Creamy white flowers with large crimson centers. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$18.00.

H. Mallow Marvels.—A robust type of upright habit, with abundance of flowers of enormous size in all the richest shades of crimson, pink and red. Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50; per 100, \$25.00.

HOLLYHOCKS

We have a popular list of these flowers grown in pots and will bloom this year. Double varieties in maroon, red, white and yellow. Also in the beautiful shade of Newport Pink. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

PERENNIALS

We usually begin shipping about April 1st and continue until May. Our perennials are mostly pot grown, giving better results than those dug from the Nursery Row.



AQUILEGIA—COLUMBINE

Hardy Perennials



ORNAMENTAL GRASSES



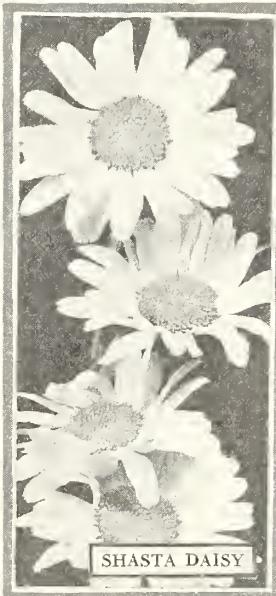
IRIS GERMANICA



DIGITALIS—FOXGLOVE



GAILLARDIA



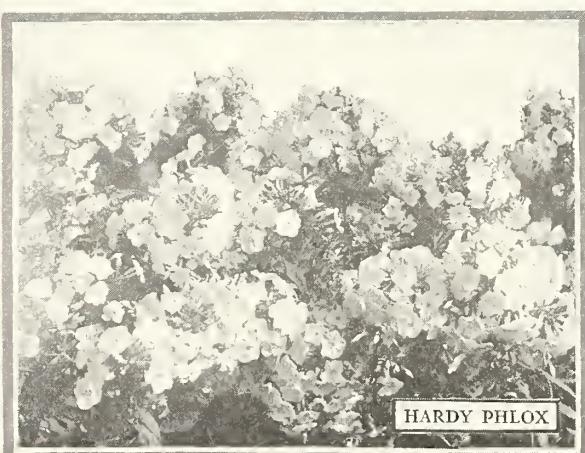
SHASTA DAISY



SWEET WILLIAM



COREOPSIS



HARDY PHLOX



DELPHINIUM

Hardy Perennials—Continued

IBERIS—Perennial Candytuft

I. Gibraltarica.—Pinkish white flowers. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

IRIS—Germanica—Fleur de Lis

The German Iris is one of the most desirable early spring flowering plants. The flowers are of large size and exquisite colors. No garden should be without a collection of these popular flowers. Our Iris are all potted in 4-inch pots in the fall, hence can be planted any time in the spring and will bloom first year.

Prices unless otherwise noted: Each, 20c; per doz., \$2.00.

Albert Victor.—S, soft blue; F, beautiful lavender. Large flower.

Alcazar.—S, light violet; F, deep purple-bronze, veined throat. Each, 50c; per doz., \$5.50.

Celeste.—S, lavender; F, deep lavender. Large flower.

Crimson King.—Rich claret purple.

Delicatissima.—Pink, fragrant. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

Delmariensis.—S, pale gray-blue; F, darker, shaded violet-brown.

Edith.—S, light plumbago blue; F, purple.

Eldorado.—Bronze, good variety. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

Fro.—S, golden yellow, edged olive yellow; F, chestnut brown. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

Honorabilis.—S, golden-yellow; F, rich deep brown.

Jordan.—Both standards and falls light mauve

Khedive.—Both standards and falls soft lavender.

Lent A. Williams.—A new introduction; very fine. S, lavender-violet. Each, \$1.35; per doz., \$12.50.

Lohengrin.—Deep violet mauve, large. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

Loreley.—S, light yellow; F, blue, bordered light yellow. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

Mad. Pacquette.—Rosy claret.

Mme. Chereau.—White, elegantly frilled azure blue.

Mrs. Horace Darwin.—S, snow white; F, white, slightly violet at base.

Monsignor.—S, violet; F, velvety purple-crimson.

Pallida Dalmatica.—S, clear lavender-blue; F, deep lavender. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

Queen Catarina.—Another new introduction; very fine. Azure blue, fragrant. Each, \$2.00; per doz., \$18.00.

Sherwin Wright.—S and F, bright clear yellow. Each, 40c; per doz., \$4.00.

Tamerlan.—S, violet hue; F, deeper. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

Violacea Grandiflora.—Deep lavender blue. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

INTERMEDIATE VARIETIES.

Walhalla.—S, lavender; F, wine red.

Freya.—S, pearl; F, flamed violet.

Helge.—Lemon-yellow, pearl shadings.

Each, 20c; per doz., \$2.00.

DWARF IRIS FOR EDGING.

Pumila.—Purple. Each, 20c; per doz., \$2.00.

LATHYRUS—Perennial Pea

L. Latifolius.—Hardy climbing pea. We have these in pink and white. Each 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

LAVANDULA—Lavender

L. Vera.—This is the true sweet lavender; grows about eighteen inches high. Delightfully fragrant blue flowers in July and August. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

LILIUM—Lily

Lilies do best in the hardy border where they get the benefit of the shade from the surrounding plants.

L. Candidum.—The old-fashioned pure white garden lily. One of the hardiest. 5 and 6-inch pots, each, 50c; per doz., \$5.00.

L. Auratum.—Flowers very large, delicate ivory white, thickly dotted with rich chocolate crimson spots. A bright golden band runs through the center of each petal. The finest of all lilies. 6-inch pots, each, 75c; per doz., \$8.00.

L. Rubrum.—White, heavily spotted with rich crimson spots. 6-inch pots, each, 75c; per doz., \$8.00.

LUPINUS—Lupine

L. Polyphyllus.—An effective plant, producing large spikes of clear blue flowers during the latter part of May and early June. Grows about 3 feet high.

Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

LYSIMACHIA

L. Nummularia (Creeping Jenny or Money-Wort).—Valuable for planting under trees or shrubs where grass will not grow, where it quickly forms a dense carpet. Each, 20c; per doz., \$2.00.

LYCHNIS—Campion

The Lychnis are of easy culture, thriving in any soil; their bright colors have brought them in high favor with lovers of hardy plants.

L. Chaledonica (Jerusalem Cross).—Brilliant orange-scarlet flowers all summer; 2 to 3 feet high.

L. Haageana.—Brilliant orange-scarlet flowers in May and June. 12 inches.

L. Viscaria.—Forms a dense tuft of evergreen foliage; flower spikes of double, deep red, fragrant flowers in June. 1 foot.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

PACHYSANDRA—Japanese Spurge

P. Terminalis.—A trailing plant; glossy green foliage; spikes of flowers in May and June. A cover plant either in sun or shade.

Each, 20c; per doz., \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00.

PAEONIES—Herbaceous

There is no flower that gives more pleasure to the grower than the Paeonia. It is probably the most showy spring flowering plant in our entire list of hardy plants. Easy to grow, requiring very little care and attention, excepting fertilization annually of some well-rotted manure. Every garden should have a goodly supply of this valuable flower. All plants will be strong divisions with from three to five eyes.

Duchess de Nemours.—Pure white, early. Each, 50c; per doz., \$5.50.

Edulus Superba.—Rose-pink, early. Each, 50c; per doz., \$5.50.

Festiva Maxima.—White, crimson-flecked center. Early. Each, 60c; per doz., \$6.50.

Francis Ortegat.—Purplish-crimson. Midseason. Each, 75c; per doz., \$8.50.

Gen'l McMahon.—Brilliant red. Midseason. Each, 75c; per doz., \$8.50.

L'Esperance.—Rose-pink. Midseason. Each, 50c; per doz., \$5.50.

Marcel Valliant.—Very dark red. Very late. Each, 75c; per doz., \$8.50.

Mme. de Verneuil.—Pure white. Early. Each, 50c; per doz., \$5.50.

Mme. Duvel.—Silvery-pink. Midseason. Each, 50c; per doz., \$5.50.

Mons. Krelage.—Dark red. Midseason. Each, 75c; per doz., \$8.50.

Officinalis Rubra.—Crimson, fringed leaf. Early. Each, \$1.15; per doz., \$12.00.

Prince Imperial.—Brilliant scarlet. Midseason. Each, 75c; per doz., \$8.50.

PAPAVER—Poppy

Oriental Mixed.—Each, 25c; per doz. \$2.50.

PENSTEMON

P. Barbatus (Chelone).—Brilliant scarlet flowers in June and August. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

P. South Park Gem.—A new variety, being an improvement on Barbatus Torreyi. Flowers of this variety are much closer together and showier on the spikes. The pleasing shade of deep coral pink flowers are produced freely from June until frost. The plant is more compact in growth and at maturity is about thirty inches high. We have a limited stock of these plants for Spring 1926. This variety should be planted in every garden. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

PHLOX SUFFRUTICOSA

Early Flowering Hardy Phlox.

Miss Lingard.—A very fine white variety, begins to flower after the middle of June and continues throughout the season. Largely used for cut flowers.

Miss Lingard.—Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00; per 100, \$20.00.

PHLOX

Anton Buchner.—One of the finest white varieties. Med.

Beacon.—Brilliant cherry-red.

Bridesmaid.—White, red eye.

Coquelicot.—Clear scarlet with crimson eye.

Crepescule.—White, rosy-purple eye.

Eclaireur.—Rosy-carmine.

La Vague.—Mauve, red eye.

Mrs. Jenkins (Tall).—Pure white.

M. Paul Dutrie.—Delicate light rose.

Panthoen (Tall).—Bright carmine rose.

Rynstrom.—Deep rose.

R. P. Struthers (Tall).—Rosy cherry-red.

Sunset.—Dark rosy-pink.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00.

Elizabeth Campbell.—Salmon-pink. Very fine.

Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50; per 100, \$25.00.

Thor.—Salmon-pink. Medium growth. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00; per 100, \$20.00.

Salmon Queen (New).—A beautiful clear salmon-pink. Rivals Elizabeth Campbell. Strong, hardy grower. Large flowers and trusses. Each, 40c; per doz., \$4.00; per 100, \$30.00.

Siebold.—Orange-scarlet. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00; per 100, \$20.00.

Special French.—Light pink. Extra fine. Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50; per 100, \$25.00.

W. C. Egan.—Pleasing shade of soft pink, very fine. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00; per 100, \$20.00.

PLATYCODON—Balloon Flower or Japanese Bell Flower

P. Grandiflorum.—Deep blue, cupped, star-shaped flowers.

P. Grandiflorum alba.—Pure white star-shaped flowers.

P. Double White.—Same as Grandiflorum.

P. Double Blue.—Same as Grandiflorum.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

PLUMBAGO—Leadwort

P. Larpetea.—Of dwarf, spreading habit. Useful for an edging plant or for rockery, covered with beautiful deep blue flowers during the summer and fall months. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

PYRETHRUM

P. Grandiflorum roseum.—Mixed colors.

P. Hybrida fl. pl.—In colors from deep red through the various shades of rose to pure white. Each, 30c, per doz., \$3.00.

RANUNCULUS—Crow Foot

R. Acris fl. pl.—A double flowered form of our common buttercup. Blooms from May to June. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

RUDBECKIA—Cone Flower

R. Lacinata (Golden Glow).—Flowers produced in enormous quantities on long stems and resemble golden yellow cactus Dahlias. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

R. Purpurea (Giant Purple).—Flowers a peculiar reddish purple with a cone shaped center of brown. Blooms from July to October. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

SALVIA—Meadow Sage

S. Azurea.—A Rocky Mountain species, growing about two feet high. Produces a great number of sky-blue flowers in August and September. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00.

SEDUM—Stone Crop

The dwarf of creeping varieties; are suitable for rock work, covering graves, dry, sunny banks and carpet bedding.

S. Acre (Golden Moss).—Creeping, foliage and flowers bright yellow. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

S. Spectabile Brilliant.—A rich colored form of the preceding, being a bright amaranth red. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

STATICE—Great Sea Lavender

S. Latifolia.—A most valuable plant either for the border or rockery, with tufts of leathery leaves and immense candelabra-like heads. Purple minute flowers during July and August. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.



Hardy Perennials--Continued

STOKESIA

S. *Cyanæa*.—One of the prettiest and most distinct hardy plants in our collection. It produces showy, aster-like deep lavender blue flowers from early in June until cut down by frost. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

THALICTRUM—Meadow Rue

T. *Aquilegialifolium Atropurpureum*.—Elegant, graceful foliage and masses of rosy purple flowers in May to July.

T. *Dipterocarpum*.—A graceful border plant about four feet high, with pretty, fine-cut foliage, producing lemon yellow flowers in August and September.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

TRITOMA—Flame Flower, or Torch Lily

P. *Pfitzerii*.—A grand improvement on *Tritoma Uvaria Grandiflora*. The spikes, which are produced with considerably more freedom than in the old variety, are of gigantic size, frequently four and a half feet high, and with heads of bloom over twelve inches long, of a rich orange scarlet, shading to salmon rose on the edge. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

VERONICA—Speedwell

Most desirable hardy plants, the fall growing sorts being admirably adapted to the border while the dwarf varieties are excellent rock plants.

V. *Amethystina*.—Amethyst blue, flowers in June and July.

V. *Incana*.—Bright, silvery foliage, with spikes of amethyst blue flowers.

V. *Longiflora Subsessilis*.—Should be planted in the spring; begins to bloom in mid-July and continues to mid-August. Flowers deep blue. Should be mulched in winter and watered at times during dry weather.

V. *Spicata*.—A fine border plant, producing long spikes of white flowers.

V. *Spicata Rosea*.—A fine border plant, producing long spikes of rose colored flowers.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

VINCA—Periwinkle, or Trailing Myrtle

V. *Minor*.—An excellent dwarf evergreen trailing plant that is used extensively for carpeting the ground under shrubs and trees or on graves, where it is too shady for other plants to thrive. Each, 15c; per doz., \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00.

VIOLAS—Violets

V. *Prince of Wales (English)*.—Hardy and sweet scented. Each, 20c; per doz., \$2.00.

YUCCA—Adam's Needle

Y. *Filamentosa*.—Among hardy ornamental foliage and flowering plants this can be classed at the head of the list. Its broad sword-like foliage and tall branched spikes of large fragrant, drooping, creamy white flowers make it an effective plant for all positions. Each, 40c; per doz., \$4.00.



Yucca—Adam's Needle

**MARANTA**

Beautiful variegated foliage plants, suitable for the warm conservatory.

M. Rosea Linifata.—Rich deep-green leaves beautifully variegated with many narrow lines of a soft salmon-rose. 4-inch pots, \$1.50 each.

M. Vanden Heekei.—Rich dark green leaves beautifully variegated with silvery-white. 4-inch pots, \$1.50 each.

MARIGOLD

Both the African and French sorts are among the most popular annuals for bedding and for cut flowers.

Golden Ball (French).—Pure golden yellow, a fine bedding plant.

Lemon Ball (French).—Light lemon yellow. Each, 15c; per doz., \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM—California**Pink**

Dwarf trailing annual plants. Flowers pink, prized for its singularly icy foliage.

Each, 15c; per doz., \$1.50.

MOONFLOWER

Mexican.—The fastest growing climbing annual. Each, 20c; per doz., \$2.00.

PELARGONIUMS—Lady Washington Geraniums

Easter greeting.
Each, 25c, 35c, 50c.

PHILODENDRON, or MONSTERA

Giganteum.—Of strong climbing habit, with large deep green foliage, a splendid wall plant for a warm conservatory.

Each, 15c; per doz., \$1.50.

PANSY—Mammoth Strain

We will have ten thousand to offer this Spring. Per doz., 75c; per 100, \$5.00.

PALMS

Kentia Belmoreana.—Of dwarfer habit than *Fosteriana*, but with more spreading leaves. The *Kentias* are the hardiest house plants. They are of slow growth and are less affected by dust and dry atmosphere.

Kentia Fosteriana.—Of taller habit than the *Belmoreana*, somewhat heavier foliage.

Phoenix Roebeleni.—Most graceful of the *Phoenix* and a palm which has become one of the most popular for room decoration. Graceful recurving leaves, with narrow dark green pinnae give it a lightness and airiness not surpassed.

According to size, 75c up.

PANDANUS

Pandanus Veitchii (Screw Pine).—One of the best and most attractive decorative plants for the house. The leaves are light green, beautifully marked with stripes of white and gracefully curved. According to size: Each, \$1.00 to \$5.00.

PENNISETUM—Fountain Grass

Tender ornamental grasses, valuable either as individual specimens in the garden or for massing. For border plants for canna beds nothing equals them.

Pennisetum cooperianum.—Pretty bronze foliage and grows three to four feet tall. Fine for edging canna beds.

3-inch pots, each, 25c; per dozen, \$2.75.

Pennisetum longistylum.—Extremely graceful greenish plumes; excellent for bedding purposes.

3-inch pots, 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen.

PETUNIA

Double Fringed Mixed.

4-inch pots, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Single Giant Fringed Mixed.

4-inch pots, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Rosy Morn.—Soft rose pink.

Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00.

PLUMBAGO

Capensis.—Light lavender blue.

Each, 15c; per doz., \$1.50.

SALVIA—Scarlet Sage

Zurich.—A splendid dwarf variety, growing about two feet high, and is especially valuable on account of being the earliest to bloom, flowering ten days in advance of any other sort.

4-inch pots, each, 20c; per doz., \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00.

SANSEVIERA

Zeylanica.—An elegant variegated plant, especially adapted for house decoration, the thick, leathery leaves standing the heat and dust of the house with impunity.

According to size, 75c to \$1.50 each.

Zeylanica Laurenti.—This plant has a band of creamy-yellow, varying from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or more in width on each edge of the leaves, which adds greatly to its decorative effect.

4-inch pots, \$1.25.

SANTOLINA—Lavender Cotton

S. Incana.—A dwarf evergreen perennial with attractive, silvery-white foliage; useful as a rock or border plant, and largely used for carpet hedging. Each, 10c; per doz., \$1.00; per 100, \$6.00.

TRADESCANTIA

Wandering Jew.—Splendid plants for basket and window boxes. Each, 10c and 15c.

VINCA—Vines

Major Variegata.—A popular plant for vases, baskets and window boxes, trailing vines.

According to size, 20c to 25c each; doz., \$2.00 to \$2.50.

VINCA—Periwinkle

A splendid plant for bedding or for borders, grows 18 to 24 inches high. Always clean and blooms continuously throughout the summer. Flowers single.

V. Alba.—White.

V. Aurea.—Rose.

V. Aurea Reticulata.—White with red eye.

Each, 10c; per doz., \$1.00; per 100, \$6.00.

VERBENA

We have a nice collection of assorted colors. Each, 10c; per doz., \$1.00; per 100, \$6.00.

AQUATIC PLANTS FOR**AQUARIUMS**

Fish will not thrive unless some plants are growing to supply oxygen.

ANACHARIS

A. Canadensis Gigantea (Giant Water Weed). A beautiful submerged plant with dark green ovate leaves and light stems. 25c each.

CYPERUS—Umbrella Plant

Alternifolius.—A splendid aquatic plant.

According to size, each, 25c to 50c.

EICHORNIA—Water Hyacinths

Crassipes Major.—A very free-growing and showy floating aquatic, bearing flowers of delicate lilac rose in trusses like a hyacinth. Does splendidly out doors in summer. Each, 15c; per doz., \$1.50.

MYRIOPHYLLUM—Parrot's Feather

Proserpinacoides.—Long, trailing stems, clothed with whorls of the most exquisite foliage, as delicate as the cypress vine. An aquatic plant.

Each, 10c; per doz., \$1.00.

We invite every flower lover to visit our "GREENHOUSES" and see the large line of plants we carry.

SPRAYING

Simple—Easy—Effective



Any fruit grower who understands the value of Scalicide will select it as his regular dormant spray. Scalicide is truly "the complete dormant spray." When you spray with Scalicide, you can rest assured that you have done all that can be done, at that particular time, by any dormant spray or combination of sprays. Scalicide is the quality miscible oil. It is a profit maker and not merely a bug killer. The invigorating effect alone is worth the cost. Many of the finest orchards are sprayed every year with Scalicide. Dilute one gallon to fifteen gallons of water.

Kills Scale.—Scalicide kills scale almost instantly and does a thorough job. It smothers the scale with a film of oil. It creeps under the protective scales and into the cracks and crevices of the rough bark. It controls scale even when the scale crusts and coats the tree. Two hours after Scalicide is applied it has done its work—no amount of rain after that affects its efficiency.

Kills Aphis Without Nicotine.—If aphis control is one of your serious orchard problems, this alone is sufficient reason for your use of Scalicide. The fact that Scalicide controls aphis, without nicotine, means much more than the saving of the cost of nicotine. It means the control of aphis, year in and year out, by the simple method of spraying with Scalicide as a delayed dormant spray.

Kills Eggs of Leaf Roller and Red Mite.—Scalicide again demonstrates its effectiveness, as the complete dormant spray, by killing insect eggs wintering on the tree. Best control is obtained by applying Scalicide, as a delayed dormant spray, as near hatching time as possible. For leaf roller dilute Scalicide 1 to 12½; for red mite, 1 to 15.

Kills Fire Blight Cankers.—If your orchard is infested with fire blight, try Scalicide this year. Scalicide penetrates and kills the infectious hold-over cankers, allows the wound to heal, and checks the spread of fire blight, without pruning or cutting. Fire blight control is an extra benefit from the annual use of Scalicide to control scale and other pests.

Kills Fungous Spores and Fungous Cankers.—Scalicide is the only oil spray which is also a fungicide. And Scalicide, unlike any other fungicide, penetrates diseased tissue and is therefore effective against more fungous troubles than a mere surface spray like lime-sulphur. Applied before the buds swell, Scalicide controls peach leaf curl. Brown rot cankers, black rot cankers, collar rot and root rot yield to treatment with Scalicide.

Guaranteed to Make a Better Orchard Than Lime-Sulphur.—The manufacturer's guarantee that, if an orchard is divided in two parts, one part being sprayed with Scalicide, and the other part with lime-sulphur for three years, other things being equal, the part sprayed with Scalicide will be better than the part sprayed with lime-sulphur, or they will refund the money you have paid for the Scalicide. Ask for copy of the guarantee.

Invigorates Your Trees.—Scalicide applied regularly every year gives your trees the vigor required to produce both fruit and bud. The leaves of the Scalicide-sprayed tree are larger and darker green and they hang on later in the fall. Thus they enable the tree to build up more starches and sugars and properly nourish the fruit spurs.

Saves Labor.—Twice as much dilute lime-sulphur as dilute Scalicide is required to spray the same trees. The saving is not only in applying half as much material but especially in filling and hauling one-half as many spray tanks through your orchard. This saving of time is very important in the busy days of spring.

Saves Haulage.—Instead of sending a truck to the station for a fifty-gallon barrel of lime-sulphur, weighing 600 pounds, you can bring home a fifteen-gallon drum of Scalicide, weighing 135 pounds, on the running board of your car. This 135-pound drum of Scalicide weighs even less than enough dry lime-sulphur (150 lbs.) to spray the same trees.

Pleasant to Use.—When you spray with Scalicide, you do away with slickers and gauntlets and goggles. You will enjoy spraying with Scalicide—it is so pleasant to use. You can look straight at your work, without fear of injuring your eyes. Fruit growers say, "The job I used to dread so much before, I now actually look forward to. I like to spray with Scalicide."

SCALECIDE PRICES

F. O. B. St. Louis, Missouri.	
50-gal. bbls.....	\$38.00
30-gal. bbls.....	26.00
15-gals.....	\$11.50
Drum	13.50
returnable.....	2.00
Two 5-gal. cans.....	10.60
One 5-gal. can.....	6.25
One 1-gal. can.....	1.75
One 1-qt. can.....	.75



Briefly, these are the reasons why Sulfoicide is "a better summer spray." It does not russet apples (bordeaux does); it does not devitalize the foliage and dwarf the fruit (lime-sulphur does); it can be used on both peaches and apples and on all kinds of fruits and vegetables (no other fungicide can); it imparts to the fruit a beautiful lustre and finish; it costs no more than home-made bordeaux. Sulfoicide is a highly concentrated, non-poisonous, liquid sulphur fungicide, quite distinct from lime-sulphur.

A Powerful Fungicide.—Within a few minutes after the Sulfoicide spray is applied, the sulphur is precipitated by the action of the carbonic acid gas of the air. This precipitated sulphur is manufactured right on the leaf, where you want it, and is so fine that it is scarcely visible, except where drops accumulate. This is sulphur in its strongest fungical form, for the finer the sulphur the greater is its fungicidal action.

Used On All Kinds of Fruits, Vegetables and Flowers.—Where peaches and apples are interplanted, there is no fungicide, except Sulfoicide, which is at the same time safe for peaches and effective in the control of apple diseases. Sulfoicide is the only fungicide which can be used on all kinds of fruits, vegetables and flowers.

Controls Apple Scab.—The control of apple scab is in some seasons the most difficult problem of the apple grower. Sulfoicide is not only an effective fungicide for scab control, but it does not injure chlorophyl and does not turn scab spots black. Do not take chances with apple scab—spray with Sulfoicide and prevent it.

Stops Brown Rot.—Sulfoicide controls brown rot of peaches, plums, cherries, etc. It even checks brown rot after it has started and keeps it from spreading. We know of no other fungicide that will do this. Failure to set fruit is often due to brown rot attacking the blossoms. Spray early—just as the buds swell and before the blossoms open—to protect the blossoms.

Retards Decay In Marketed Fruit.—The day before picking, spray the fruit thoroughly, using 1 gallon of Sulfoicide and 3 pounds of any good odorless soap—not fish oil soap—to 200 gallons of water. This covers the fruit with a film of extremely fine sulphur, which retards decay and at the same time can neither be seen nor tasted and is non-poisonous and harmless.

One Gallon Makes 200 Gallons of Spray.—Sulfoicide is a very concentrated spray material and a little of it goes a long ways. For most purposes dilute Sulfoicide, 1 gallon to 200 gallons of water. For potatoes, use 1 gallon to 150 gallons of water. The low cost of Sulfoicide is due to the fact that it goes so far.

Convenient to Use.—Sulfoicide is so convenient to use—just pour it into the water and spray. It is a clear liquid, containing no grit or sediment. There is nothing to clog the nozzle or eat out the valves. Because of the great dilution the spray is non-caustic. Sulfoicide may be combined with nicotine for aphis control, and Kayso, cal-arsenate and arsenate of lead as described below.

Cost is Low.—Sulfoicide costs no more than home-made bordeaux, commercial lime-sulphur, self-boiled lime-sulphur or dry-mix. A fifty-gallon barrel of Sulfoicide costing \$60.00 makes 10,000 gallons of spray. The low cost of Sulfoicide, coupled with its convenience and general utility, makes it the ideal spray for the commercial fruit grower.

Combines With Cal-Arsenate.—Sulfoicide may be combined with a good grade of calcium arsenate (arsenate of lime) with or without Kayso. However, we recommend the use of Kayso, whenever convenient, for when Kayso is mixed in the water first, it tends to neutralize any arsenical residue which may be in the spray tank.

Combines With Kayso and Arsenate of Lead.—We can now recommend the new combination of Kayso (mix it in the water first), and arsenate of lead (mix it in the water second), with Sulfoicide (mix it in the water last). Always mix in the order named. Add the Sulfoicide after all the water has been put in the spray tank. Use only plain arsenate of lead—in the case of an arsenate of lead containing a so-called self-spreader, there is apt to be burning. This combination has been thoroughly tested for a number of years with good success.

SULFOCIDE PRICES

F. O. B. St. Louis, Missouri.	
50-gal. bbls.....	\$60.00
30-gal. bbls.....	39.00
Two 5-gal. cans.....	15.00
One 5-gal. can.....	8.75
One 1-gal. can.....	2.75
One 1-qt. can.....	1.00
One 1-pt. can.....	.70

CARBOLEINE

The safest and most effective low priced oil spray on the market since 1907. It mixes instantly in any kind of water and stays mixed. Diluted 1 to 20, Carboleine kills scale, aphis and many other pests. But it does not have fungicidal or invigorating properties and does not control fire-blight cankers—Scalicide is the only oil spray that has these advantages. You can buy Carboleine at \$20.00 per 50-gallon barrel F. O. B. Hackensack, N. J., with full assurance that no dormant spray—except Scalicide—will serve you so well.

SPRAY PUMPS FOR ALL PURPOSES

We are agents for the well-known DEMING PUMPS. As our space is limited we can only show a small portion of the various styles we carry. If you are in the market for a pump, kindly send for a catalogue, showing a complete line. Free to all applicants.

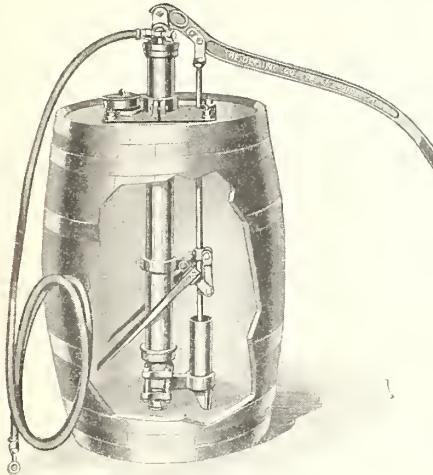


Fig. 645—THE "CENTURY"

The acknowledged leader of all barrel pumps for more than twenty years. Will supply two leads of hose and four nozzles.

Universal iron base—adjustable to any size or depth of barrel—fits the flat head or curved side of barrel. Base fits 7x10-inch hole. Filling hole in base for mixtures. Valves may be quickly reached by removing four bolts. Twin paddle agitator; $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch all-brass cylinder; brass ball valves and seats. Air chamber $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch heavy steel tubing, 32 inches long. Barrel not furnished unless so ordered.

One $12\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. section of "Deco" hose and one nozzle supplied with pump.

Shipping weight, boxed, 75 pounds.

Outfit A—as described above.....	\$18.30
Outfit B—with 2 leads of $12\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. hose and 2 nozzles.....	22.25
Pump only—without hose or nozzles.....	14.30
Barrel, painted, and cut ready for mounting pump.....	4.00

Don't let insects eat your fruit, that is what these sprayers are for.

THE "GARDENERS' CHOICE" A "One-Man" Machine

This is a very convenient outfit for general use. The pump is fitted with mechanical agitator and is good for 125 pounds pressure. It has a large air chamber. Working parts are brass.

Tank holds 24 gallons; has hinged wood top. Leg, tongue and handle are wrought iron pipe. Metal wheels, diameter 24 inches, with staggered spokes and 2-inch tires. Strong iron axles. Hub tank, 30 inches; height to top of pump, 42 inches.

Six feet of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch discharge hose and Bordeaux nozzle are furnished. When crated, with cart, shipping weight is about 120 pounds.

Net cash price..... \$38.70



Fig. 754

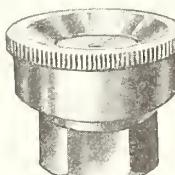


Fig. 766



Fig. 965



Fig. 766 1/2

DEMING SPRAY NOZZLES AND ACCESSORIES

For Use With Any Make Sprayer

Parcel Post paid on all nozzles and accessories except as noted.

Fig. 965—"Bourdeau." Best general purpose spray nozzle. Throws solid stream, fine or coarse fan-shaped spray. Excellent for whitewashing. Each, \$1.05.

Fig. 766—"Simplex." Has two interchangeable steel spray disks, one for coarse and one for medium fine spray. Each, \$0.50.

Fig. 766 1/2—Same as Fig. 766, but with angle connection. Each, \$0.60.

Fig. 754—"Eureka." Throws conical-shaped spray. Discharges by pushing against fence or tree. Highly recommended for whitewashing. Each, \$0.50.

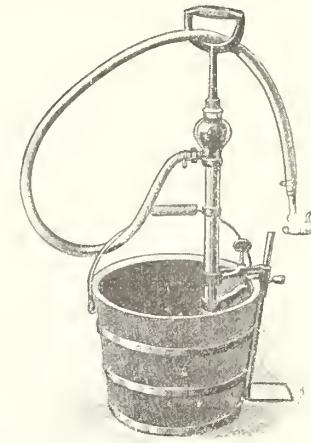


Fig. 689—THE "PERFECT SUCCESS"

The "Perfect Success" consists of the "Success" pump with malleable iron bucket clamp and adjustable foot rest which holds pump and bucket together, so entire outfit can be carried from place to place when bucket is filled with mixture. Four feet of hose and Bordeaux nozzle are included. Bucket is not furnished. Shipping weight, crated, 12 pounds.

Net cash price..... \$7.95

If wanted by Parcel Post, add sufficient postage for St. Louis Zone.

"SAMSON" SPRAYER

With Complete Equipment

This outfit consists of a "Samson" pump, with 50-gallon barrel, anchored by steel tie rods to substantial wood platform.

Pump is connected to barrel with 1-inch suction hose with strainer.

Mechanical agitator operates from pump lever. Filling hole with hinged cover in top of barrel. Outfit may be placed in any wagon box.

Equipment includes "Samson" pump; pressure gauge; 50-gallon barrel; mechanical agitator; 1-inch suction hose and strainer; discharge "Y" for one or two leads of hose; 25-foot section of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch "Deco" sprayer hose; 8-foot extension pipe with stop cock; also rubber hand-held and drip shield; double spraying attachment and two "Simplex" nozzles, all mounted on platform, as illustrated above.

Shipping weight, crated, 310 pounds.

Net cash price, complete as described... \$93.75

Insecticides and Fungicides

KAYSO

Revised Directions

Spraying authorities and commercial fruit growers in the Atlantic Coast and Middle Western States have concluded after two years' practical use and experimentation, that for best results KAYSO should be used at the rate of 1 lb. to 100 gallons of dilute spray (2 lbs. to 200-gallon tank). This amount not only gives better spreading but, by increasing adhesiveness, it makes the sprays more resistant to weathering by rain, wind and dew.

100-lb. sacks, per lb.....	\$0.20
50-lb. sacks, per lb.....	.21
10-lb. sacks, per lb.....	.23
2-lb. packages, per lb.....	.24
10-oz. packages, each.....	.25
10-lb., 2-lb. and 10-oz. packages can be sent by Parcel Post.	

BLUE VITROL (Blue-stone)

Used in making home-made Bordeaux Mixture. 450-lb. barrels, per lb..... \$0.07 $\frac{1}{2}$
100-lb. barrels, per lb..... .09

Poison—Cannot be sent by Parcel Post.

NICOTINE SULPHATE (40%)

For spraying Fruit Trees and Truck Crops—40 per cent Nicotine guaranteed. Aphids, thrips and similar soft-bodied, sucking insects can be wiped out of the orchard or garden by systematic spraying with Nicotine Sulphate. Being a vegetable poison it will not injure fruit or foliage.

10-lb. tins.....	\$13.50
2-lb. tins.....	3.50
$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. tins.....	1.25
1-oz. bottles.....	.35

Can be sent by Parcel Post.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE POWDER

A good many people prefer to use Bordeaux mixture for various fungous diseases for summer spraying. We recommend the use of KAYSO in combination with Bordeaux to avoid any possi-

bility of burning foliage or staining of fruit.

100-lb. drum, per lb.....	\$0.15
4-lb. bags, per lb.....	.20
1-lb. cartons, each.....	.30

Poison—Cannot be sent by Parcel Post.

CALCIUM ARSENATE (Powder)

(Same as Cal-Arsenate)

100-lb. barrels, per lb.....	\$0.18
4-lb. bags, per lb.....	.24
1-lb. cartons, each.....	.35

Poison—Cannot be sent by Parcel Post.

ARSENATE OF LEAD (Powder)

100-lb. drums, per lb.....	\$0.20
4-lbs., per lb.....	.26
1-lb. carton, each.....	.30

Poison—Cannot be sent by Parcel Post.

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Aronia.....22	Dewberry.....10	Kentucky Coffee Tree.....18	Pinus.....32	Torch Lily.....43					
Artemisia.....39	Dianthus.....40	Kudzu Vine.....30	Plane.....18	Tradescantia.....45					
Asclepias.....39	Dicentra.....40	L	Plantain.....18	Tree of Heaven.....16					
Ash.....18	Dictamnus.....40	Lagerstroemia.....26	Plantanus.....18	Tritoma.....43					
Asp, Mountain.....20	Diclytara.....40	Lantana.....44	Platycodon.....42	Trumpet Vine.....30					
Asparagus.....14-44	Diervilla.....24-29	Larkspur.....40	Plum.....8-9-18	Tsuga.....32					
Aspidistra.....44	Digitalis.....40	Lathyrus.....42	Plume Poppy.....39	Tulip Tree.....18					
Asters.....39	Dogwood.....18-24	Lavender.....42	Plumbago.....42-45	U					
Azalea.....30	Dolichos.....30	Lavender Cotton.....45	Polygonum.....30	Ulmus.....20					
B	Dracena.....44	Lavendula.....42	Poplar.....18	Umbrella Plant.....45					
Baccharis.....22	E	Leadwort.....42	Populus.....18	V					
Baby's Breath.....40	Eichornia.....45	Lilac.....28	Poopy.....42	Verbena.....45					
Ballon Flower.....42	Elder.....28	Ligustrum.....26	Potentilla.....26	Veronica.....43					
Barberry.....22	Eleagnus.....24	Lily.....42	Pivot.....26	Viburnum.....29					
Begonia.....44	Eupatorium.....40	Lilium.....42	Prunus.....18	Vinca.....43-45					
Bell Flower.....39	Eupatorium.....40	Lily.....42	Pseudosuga.....32	Violas.....43					
Benzoin.....22	Exochorda.....26	Lily of the Valley.....40	Pueraria.....30	Virginia Creeper.....30					
Berberis.....22	F	Linden.....20	Pyrethrum.....42	Vitex.....29					
Betula.....16-20	False Chamomile.....39	Liquidambar.....18	Q	W					
Bignonia.....30	False Indigo.....24-30	Liriodendron.....18	Quercus.....18	Walnut.....14					
Biota.....32	Ferns, Hardy.....40	Lonicera.....26-30	Quince.....9	Wandring Jew.....45					
Birch.....16-20	Filberts.....44	Lupine.....42	R	Water Hyacinth.....45					
Bitter Sweet.....30	Fire Bush.....24	Lupinus.....42	Ranunculus.....42	Weeping Trees.....20					
Blackberry.....10	Fir.....22	Lychinias.....42	Raspberry.....10	Weigelia.....29					
Bladder Senna.....24	F	Lycium.....30	Red Bud.....16	White Fringe.....16					
Black Calder.....26	False Indigo.....39	Lysimachia.....42	Rhamnus.....26	White Kerria.....28					
Blanket Flower.....40	Ferns, Tender.....44	Magnolia.....18	Rhododendron.....28	Willow.....20					
Bleeding Heart.....40	Filberts.....24	Mahonia.....30	Rhubarb.....14	Winterberry.....26					
Blue Fescue.....40	Fire Bush.....24	Maiden Hair Tree.....18	Rhus.....28	Wistaria.....30					
Blue Spirea.....24	Fir.....22	Malus.....18	Robernia.....28	Witch Hazel.....26					
Bocconia.....39	Fir.....22	Maple.....16-20	Rose Campion.....39	Y					
		Maranta.....45	Rose of Sharon.....26	Yarrow.....39					
		Marigold.....45	Roses.....34-36	Yucca.....43					
		Marguerite.....39	Rubus.....28	Z					
		Marguerite.....42	Rudbeckia.....42	Zebra Grass.....40					

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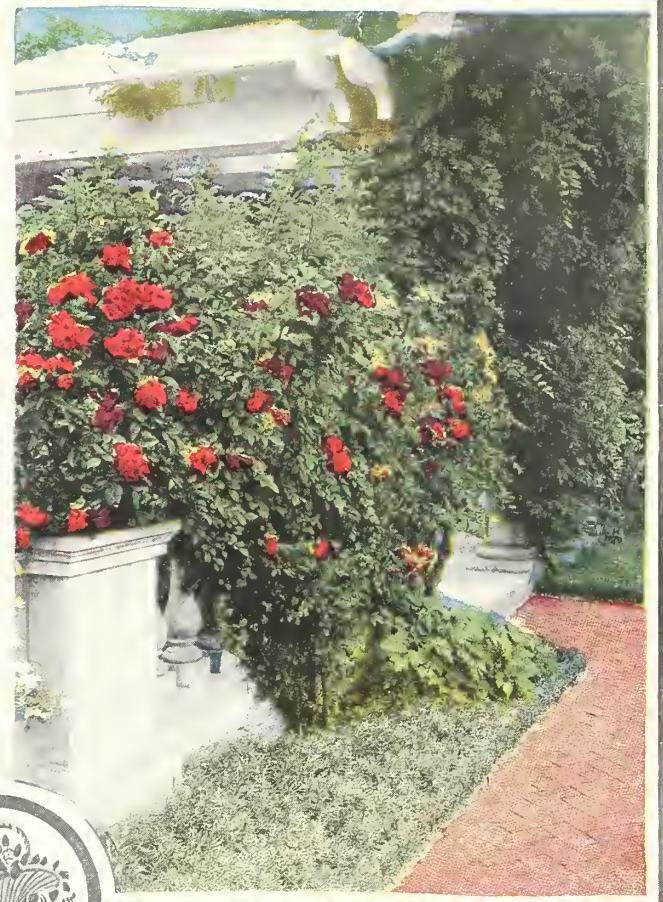
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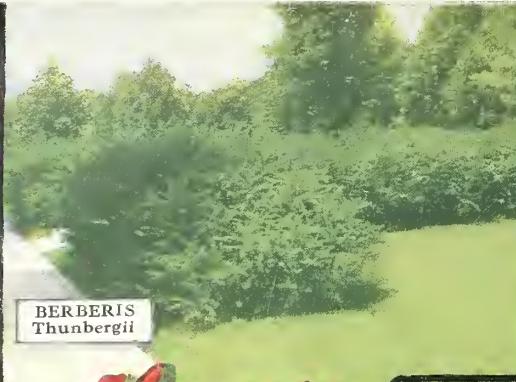
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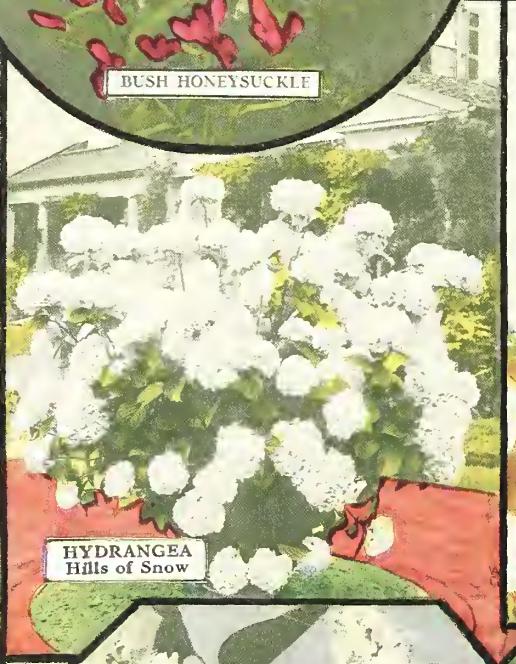
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